



Police turn journalists away from Air Force base in Texas to which deposed shah has been moved.

Iran Renews Threats of Hostage Trials

(Continued from Page 1)

They also said that the U.S. charge d'affaires, Bruce Laingen, and two senior aides who are being held in "protective custody" at the Foreign Ministry had been "proved to be" spies and must be guarded carefully.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said last week that Mr. Laingen and his two aides were free to leave Iran but he reversed himself after the militants protested his statement.

The two-day referendum, which began yesterday, has been boycotted by centrist and leftist political parties as well as by the Kurds, Arab, Baluchi and Turkoman minorities. Most of the minorities are Shiite Moslems while Ayatollah Khomeini and his supporters are Sunni Moslems. The minority groups have complained that the constitution did not take into account their demands for autonomy.

The constitution was expected to be favored by a wide majority of those who voted, and the results of the referendum were being awaited by U.S. political experts who believe that they would affect the Iranian government's policy on the hostages. Diplomatic sources said that the fate of the hostages proba-

Morocco Seeks Postponement of W. Sahara Talks

RABAT, Morocco, Dec. 3 (AP) — King Hassan II has asked for an African mediation meeting on the Western Sahara war to be postponed and has questioned the objectivity of the presidents of Tanzania and Mali, it was announced here today.

But Algerian President Bendjedid Chadi and Polisario guerrilla leaders flew to the meeting scheduled to open tomorrow in Monrovia, Liberia. A semi-official newspaper in Algeria, Al-Chaab, said that it would go ahead despite Morocco's absence.

India-Czechoslovak Pact

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (Reuters) — India and Czechoslovakia signed a new five-year trade and payments agreement here today.

Shah's Envoy Courted U.S. Officials With Caviar, Gift

By Eugene L. Meyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP) — Shortly before his sudden departure from Washington nine months ago, Iran's ambassador to the United States gave a Persian rug to Henry Kissinger for his New York City apartment.

The gift from Ardeshir Zahedi was described by a Kissinger aide as "kind of a going-away present" from one friend to another. In this case, however, it bespoke a friendship between a former secretary of state and the emissary of the deposed shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Mr. Zahedi also had given Mr. Kissinger and his wife a gold goblet as a wedding gift. Since Mr. Kissinger was then in office, that gift was turned in to the government, as were a silver tea set and a silver cigar box from the shah himself.

Friendships such as this, nurtured during the years when Mr. Kissinger was one of the shah's chief proponents in the U.S. government, form part of the backdrop for the crisis between Washington and Tehran since the ailing shah was admitted to the United States for medical treatment five weeks ago, it has been alleged, at Mr. Kissinger's behest.

Amid the concern for the U.S. hostages, the sophisticated and subtle seduction of high American officials, politicians and journalists by the shah's man in Washington has almost been forgotten.

The rush of reporters to the Iranian Embassy to demand documents allegedly proving widespread payoffs to various American politicians ended months ago, and journalists probing on their own have been unable to substantiate the charges. Similarly, a House subcommittee investigating such allegations has produced no revelations worthy of the name "Iran-gate," which many reporters dubbed the affair.

"Caviar-gate" more accurately describes the fruits of such labors. The Iranian who made the charges, Shahinaz Rouhani, is no longer the ayatollah's man in Washington. His father-in-law, Ibrahim Yazdi, is no longer the ayatollah's man in Tehran. And Jafar Faghhi,

the charge d'affaires in the early post-shah days, is also gone from the scene. Mr. Zahedi, who was formerly married to the shah's daughter, is still seeking asylum in Switzerland, where he owns a villa in Montreux. "I don't think he will get it," said

Roger Grossenbacher, the Swiss press attache here. During his six-year term as ambassador in Washington, Mr. Zahedi's lavish parties and widespread gift-giving made him something of a local institution. Thus the legacy of the shah is in

part one of how the shah's son dined prominent people with caviar and other gifts to win favor and influence for Iran in Washington. Some of those people came to defend the shah as the best ally the United States had in that part of the world.

Between August and November of last year, Iranian influence was great enough for Mr. Zahedi to gain U.S. government plans for the crown prince, then in Iran, to fly to Texas for the flight training in Texas. The flights between Andrews Air Force Base and Lubbock, Texas, Iranian government paid \$200,000.

In the two months before Zahedi's flight to Switzerland, an ambassador had spent \$200,000 on gifts to prominent U.S. friends, according to a former ranking embassy official.

Kissinger High on List At various times, Mr. Zahedi gave away tie clips, cuff links, silver pill boxes, pistachio tins, the last "to ladies in Iran" to meet officially in his travels, according to Delphine Black, Mr. Zahedi's personal aide from 1973 to 1976.

Mr. Kissinger was high on Zahedi's gift list. Mrs. Black said a small jeweled clock with blue carpet were given to Kissinger in 1973 and 1974. The gift appears on the list of turned over to the State Department.

Mr. Kissinger would not comment on Mrs. Black's account but an aide denied any kind of the two items. "He's turned in everything," the aide said. "Kissinger wasn't buying about [the State Department] requiring the turning in of gifts."

Mrs. Black, who said she was shown her, along with her then-president Richard Nixon, Mr. Zahedi's social secretary, Jarley Yazdan-Panah. "I probably know better than the social secretary," she said. "I know anything."

Mr. Nixon's clock, inscribed with the words "Peace," is at the Ford Library in Washington, D.C.

Caviar List

Mr. Kissinger was also Zahedi's extensive caviar personally delivered caviar to his suite at the New York Dorchester Towers. Mrs. Black

"Caviar was sent if the shah wished to make an impression to gain entrance to a particular individual," Mrs. Black said. "Anyone who'd written or received favorably would be remembered. And if a promise in government was made, I'd write a nice letter for Zahedi's behalf. With it, I probably go the caviar."

Caviar was sent sometimes rate of six or eight tins a week, and in two sizes: a 300-gram size, valued at \$20 Christmas and July 4th, and a 500-gram size, valued at \$30. The golden caviar would be distributed through the State Department.

Mrs. Black said she saw 1975 Christmas gift list in the White House, and every one of the caviar and food [Central Intelligence Agency] that year, she said, "The New Bridge," a book of Persian art sent to Cabinet members and House staff.

Also on the list, she said, State Department officials dealt with Iran and a military people. Several politicians and journalists who acknowledged acceptance from Mr. Zahedi described in personal letters and interviews were not compromised.

"I had a very close friendship with Ardeshir," said longtime Star society columnist Beale. "We'd try to give him and he'd turn around and you... I didn't get anything one else didn't get. No, I know sent it back."

Mrs. Beale said she and her husband accompanied Mr. Zahedi the shah's children on an airplane tour of the United States in 1978. "I had to fly away on my own home," she said. On their return, she said, her husband gave Mr. Zahedi a tour album of the trip.

Friends in Media Washington Post writer Quinn said Mr. Zahedi had close friends of her parents, the caviar once or twice a year. "I tried to send it back, just drove me crazy."

Syndicated columnist Kraft and Carl Rowan, whom wrote sympathetically about the shah, were also on the list. "The last time I got some caviar sent it back," said Mr. Kraft.

"Not only was I a recipient of caviar but he was a recipient of gifts from me," said Rowan. "Ardeshir and I were close friends."

"We were very good friends," said Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ind., of his relationship with the ambassador. "He gave me a caviar once in a blue moon. So it I don't."

Sen. Charles Percy received wine or caviar once, according to an aide who said they were close friends. During a 1975 visit here, Mr. Zahedi sent a small painting of a British governor or Marjorie Javits, the New York Times' wife who the following briefly took a \$67,000 public job with Iran Air.

Kissingers, Legislators and Journalists Were Recipients

But Sources See Little Hope of Success

PLO Would Try to Mediate Again in Iran

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT, Dec. 3 — The Palestine Liberation Organization tried to mediate the U.S.-Iranian conflict for a complex set of reasons and would be willing to do so again, Palestinian sources here said.

But they added that currently there is little hope of success through Palestinian channels, partly because PLO representatives misread the unbending attitude of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on his demands. Several PLO attempts to open a dialogue met with no success and have weakened the guerrilla organization's standing with the ayatollah.

Having been rebuffed in their efforts to act as a go-between with Ayatollah Khomeini, PLO leaders have tended to restrict themselves to general statements supporting Iran and criticizing U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Authorities here say the role of the Palestinians in the Iranian crisis must be seen in the light of recent diplomatic developments involving the PLO in the Middle East.

The first, these sources say, is the shift of emphasis by PLO chairman Yasser Arafat from military operations against Israel to a campaign for diplomatic recognition in the West.

Further, despite the barrage of anti-American statements by Pal-

estian leaders, the PLO would like to establish open diplomatic contacts with the United States, according to sources here.

In recent months, the Palestinians believed that they had formed a special relationship with leaders of the Iranian revolution, for in addition to giving vocal support to the anti-government forces long before the overthrow of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, they admit that they also provided military training to hundreds of Iranian revolutionaries in PLO camps in Lebanon and Syria.

Another factor which led the PLO to believe that it could get Ayatollah Khomeini's ear in the current crisis involves a Middle East tradition of acting as mediator. According to a Palestinian source, the PLO twice took on the role of mediator and both times in favor of Iran.

No Territorial Claims The first time was when its agents convinced the Arab world that, despite statements by Ayatollah Khomeini restoring historic Iranian claims on Arab lands across the Gulf, Iran really had no territorial ambitions. The second time was when Mr. Arafat went to Baghdad to persuade Iraq not to take advantage of the current disarray in Iran to capture three strategic islands at the mouth of the Gulf that had been taken from the Arabs by the shah's forces in 1971.

When Iranian students took over the U.S. Embassy and seized American hostages, Mr. Arafat was torn between his support for the Khomeini regime and his belief that raiding diplomatic missions was ill-advised, Palestinian sources said.

At that time, Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., who had met Mr. Arafat, suggested that the PLO use its good offices to intercede with Ayatollah Khomeini on behalf of the hostages, sources here said.

Mr. Arafat agreed and sent Abu Walid, his chief of military operations, to Tehran to seek an appointment. But this time, although Abu Walid and Mr. Arafat thought that Ayatollah Khomeini owed the Palestinians a favor for cooling aggravated Arab feelings in the Gulf, the situation was beyond mediation.

"First, Abu Walid realized how emotional the students and Khomeini were about the embassy takeover," a Palestinian source said. "And secondly, the Iranians had been deeply offended by statements from the Palestinian observer at the United Nations, Zuhdi Terzi, that the Palestinians were acting as intermediaries."

When Abu Walid arrived in Tehran, the ayatollah refused to see him. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, then acting foreign minister, told him that Iranians were shocked that the Palestinians would intervene in an internal matter on the apparent behalf of the Americans.

"It was all very embarrassing for Abu Walid," said a Palestinian expert here. "He had to tell Bani-Sadr that he was motivated by his support for the Iranian revolution. Abu Walid explained to Bani-Sadr that

Prayers for Hostages

Some of the more inflammatory Palestinian statements have called the U.S. a "paper tiger" and accused President Carter of doing no more than "offering prayers for the American hostages."

And most Palestinian leaders have firmly backed Ayatollah Khomeini and the Iranian revolution if not the seizure of the embassy and the taking of hostages.

However, at the recent Arab summit conference in Tunisia, Mr. Hassan, the PLO delegate from Tehran reportedly passed on to the Iranian observer a delegation of the feeling among most Arab countries that while they would not express their views publicly, they disagreed with the takeover of any embassy.

Thus in Mr. Arafat's new policy of seeking diplomatic recognition by the West — and one day, the United States — he may still try to intercede on behalf of the hostages.

"There's still the possibility of a diplomatic back channel through the Palestinians," a Western diplomat said. "But given the arrogant, emotional, and megalomaniacal nature of the ayatollah, it's only a possibility."

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U.K. to Move On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

ations without going through Parliament — will be issued authorizing the British governor to be sent to Salisbury "when we wish to send one."

One of the foreign secretary's aides said later it is unlikely this would happen soon. The necessary action will be carried out in a way which will leave it open to the Patriotic Front to participate in the settlement," Lord Carrington said.

The black majority government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa has agreed to the British cease-fire plan — under which its police forces would be responsible for law and order — and has yielded with little or no dissent to Britain's constitutional and transition proposals.

U.S. Plans End to Sanctions WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that President Carter is prepared to lift sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia when a British governor takes over and the election process begins.

The promise broke a committee stalemate and permitted the panel to vote 10-0 to send to the Senate floor compromise legislation that sets out a formula for lifting the sanctions.

The legislation requires the president to lift sanctions on the arrival in Salisbury of a British governor or on Jan. 31, 1980, whichever is earlier, unless he determines it is not in the U.S. national interest to do so.

2 U.S. Sailors Die, 8 Hurt In Puerto Rico Ambush

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Gunmen firing from a van ambushed a U.S. Navy bus today, killing two U.S. sailors and wounding eight, the Navy said.

Three terrorist groups, who said they were at war with "Yankee imperialists," claimed joint responsibility for the ambush in a communiqué left at a bus stop in a San Juan suburb.

The communiqué said that the attack was the work of the "Joint Forces" of the Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution, the Boricua Popular Army (also known as the Macheteros) and the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance.

They said the attack was in retaliation for the death of one of their Marxist followers in a federal prison last month.

A Navy spokesman said the Americans came under fire while riding to the naval communications base at Sabana Seca. A police spokesman said several gunmen with revolvers fired from a white van on the north coast highway in Toa Baja, where the naval facility is located about 25 miles from San Juan.

Later in the day Puerto Rican police reported that they found a white 1971 Dodge van in Levittown, a suburb near Sabana Seca. Police said three spent M-16 rounds were found inside the vehicle.

The Navy has faced heavy criticism from pro-independence groups who support fishermen on the island of Vieques in their demand that the Navy abandon the island as a practice firing range.

The ambush follows the sentencing in recent months of about 20 persons to jail terms for trespassing on naval property during a beach sit-in designed to halt Navy exercises.

Last month, one demonstrator, Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, died in a federal prison in Tallahassee, Fla. Prison officials said Rodriguez, a Marxist, committed suicide, but the Puerto Rico Socialist Party said he was killed. Leftist independence groups promised to avenge Rodriguez' death.

In another recent incident, the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance reported it had set fire to a bar patronized by U.S. servicemen outside Roosevelt Roads Navy Base.



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International Report Concludes

U.S. Fails in Effort to Halt Global Nuclear Expansion

By Milton R. Benjamin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP) — Carter administration officials have failed in a two-year effort to persuade the rest of the world to halt construction of advanced nuclear facilities that are likely to increase the availability of plutonium for the production of nuclear weapons.

A 20-page draft summary of the findings of the 63-nation International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) conference, which the United States organized in October, 1977, is the centerpiece of its effort to curb nuclear proliferation, began among the participating nations several days ago.

The summary backs the European and Japanese view that advanced facilities — fast-breeder reactors and plutonium reprocessing plants — will be needed to meet the world's future energy needs.

The INFCE report, according to authoritative sources who have seen it, not only declares that there is a substantial probability that many industrial nations will need breeder reactors to meet their energy needs — probably in the first half of the 21st century — but backs the European view that breeder reactors are safer, potentially less costly and environmentally better than current nuclear reactors.

U.S. Dissent Possible
The report is so bullish on the future of nuclear power that some U.S. officials are seriously considering dissent on this point at the INFCE meeting in Vienna in January.

Mr. Kissinger, the secretary of state, is reported to be one of the few U.S. officials who are dissenting. He is reported to be one of the few U.S. officials who are dissenting. He is reported to be one of the few U.S. officials who are dissenting.

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acquire reprocessing plants that could give them material to become nuclear weapons states — was missing for a ban on these facilities.

The United States argued that there was no need — on either economic or supply grounds — to reprocess spent fuel from current-generation nuclear power plants.

Savings on Fuel
A number of other countries, however, felt they could ultimately save money on fuel for their power plants through reprocessing. They also felt they could gain greater energy independence by salvaging and reusing the plutonium, thus reducing the need to buy more uranium fuel for their reactors. Some also felt reprocessing the spent fuel and separating out the plutonium was the only way to solve the nuclear waste disposal problem.

Two years later, the INFCE conference is ending with no ban on reprocessing. "The Europeans and Japanese can't accept the American view that it is an illegitimate activity," an administration official said. "To the extent that we tried to persuade them it was illegitimate, we've lost the battle."

But at the same time, the INFCE study has concluded that "there is not much of an economic case to be made for reprocessing." "Reprocessing does not provide energy independence and it is not necessary for waste disposal."

As a result, even though there will be no ban on reprocessing, many nuclear experts feel the headlong rush of several years ago to build plutonium reprocessing plants has been slowed.

Somehow more of a potential problem for the Carter administration is the INFCE conference's view that the world will probably need fast-breeder nuclear reactors — so-called because they produce more plutonium fuel than they use.

Mr. Carter campaigned against the breeder reactor in 1976, and as president set out to kill construction of a prototype breeder reactor at Clinch River, Tenn., even though congressional backers of Clinch River have forced him to continue spending more than \$14 million a month on that project.

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SAVED BY WIND — Elvita Adams, 29, is attended by a paramedic at a New York hospital Sunday after she climbed a fence and jumped from the observation deck on the 86th floor of the Empire State Building. A strong gust of wind pushed her onto a ledge on the 86th floor. Ms. Adams of the Bronx broke her leg and received other minor injuries during the plunge.

Cost of Tar-Sand Extraction Is High

Canada Oil 'Mines' Raise Some Doubts

By Anthony J. Parisi

FORT McMURRAY, Alberta (NYT) — In this tar sands region, Canadians are developing a synthetic fuels industry like the type many energy specialists expect the United States to adopt. Many, but not all.

To a growing number of skeptics, Fort McMurray may be a ghost town in the making. They worry that the cost to produce synthetic fuels, generally prohibitive now, may well remain so despite the rising price of conventional oil. If so, Fort McMurray — and indeed all economic interests that tie their future to synthetic fuels — could wind up in serious trouble.

Each day, 4,500 people, a sixth of Fort McMurray's rapidly growing population and the overwhelming share of its breadwinners, commute a half-hour outside this isolated northern community to mine oil. When all goes well, these surface

operations yield 130,000 barrels a day from the tar-coated grains of sand found in this petroleum-producing province.

This year, Alberta's tar sands will account for more than 6 percent of Canada's total crude oil production, and the proportion seems to be growing fast. Spurred by government tax concessions, both the Syncrude plant, the pioneering one that began 10 years ago as Great Canadian Oil Sands, and Syncrude, the much bigger operation that started up last year, are expanding output. Their combined production capacity is expected to approach 190,000 barrels a day within three years.

A third operation, called Alameda, has won all but final government approval. By 1986, it is supposed to start producing an additional 140,000 barrels a day nearby. (A fourth operation is planned at Cold Lake, about 150 miles to the south, but this installation will re-

cover tar sands far below the surface.) With conventional crude oil production apparently on the decline in Canada, the three surface plants alone could account for a fourth of the country's total oil output when they are fully operational in the late 1980s. And enthusiasts hope that as many as a dozen tar sands plants will be in operation by the end of the century.

But as Canadians gain experience with the task of uncovering the tar sands deposits, stripping away the oil and returning the remains to the gaping holes left behind, some are beginning to have second thoughts. "You can't help but wonder about it when you hear what these plants cost," Ted Mason, chairman of the Fort McMurray New Town Board, said while driving a visitor to the tar sands operations. "For our sake, we just hope all this money is paying off."

Right now, no one really knows. The Syncrude operation, which can turn out 45,000 barrels a day now and will be expanded to produce up to 58,000 barrels a day, reported a net profit of \$3.1 million last year (\$16.24 million). That, however, merely reduced its cumulative deficit after 10 years of operation to \$35.3 million.

Exempt From Controls
On the strength of this year's explosion in crude oil prices — oil from tar sands is now exempt from Canadian price controls — the operation has finally broken into the black, according to a spokesman for Syncrude Inc., the Canadian affiliate of the Sun Co., which earlier this year absorbed this once quasi-independent tar sands enterprise. But it is uncertain how long it will take the company to recover the money invested.

Even with the recent price increase and the special tax allowances, industry analysts say the newer and far costlier Syncrude plant also faces a long road to the break-even point. Including the 260-megawatt power plant that had to be built for the sprawling surface mine and its monstrous processing equipment, Syncrude, which now produces 85,000 barrels a day but is licensed to go as high as 129,000, cost \$2.5 billion.

Proponents argue that the huge capital cost of tar sands and other synthetic fuel plants — such as the shale oil and coal conversion operations proposed for the United States — are well worth it. Once the plants are turning out a steady stream of fuel, they say, production costs should hold fairly steady, thus putting a lid on oil and gas prices.

So far, nothing of the sort has happened. Not only have projected capital costs risen with inflation, but so have operating costs. Last year, the cost to produce a barrel of oil at the Syncrude plant, excluding income taxes, corporate overhead, interest and some incidental labor expenses, was 2½ times what it was in 1969, when the plant produced its first barrel of oil.

Critics believe Syncrude's production costs will keep climbing largely because recovering oil from tar sands, like wringing it from shale or coal, is itself a ravenous consumer of energy. Ironically, they reason, the rising cost of energy is the culprit that will push tar sands production costs higher.

In all, the Syncrude people say it takes the energy equivalent of half a barrel of oil to produce a barrel of its synthetic crude. By contrast, the energy gain from a conventional oil well is perhaps 100 to 1.

their economy everything is interrelated. This was borne out, he said, by last Wednesday's report to the Supreme Soviet by the head of the Soviet State Planning Committee, Nikolai Baibakov, which announced scaled-down oil-production targets and a crash program of exploration in western Siberia.

Controversy
According to Dr. Zawadynski, Mr. Baibakov's speech settles a controversy that started in 1977 with a report by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency predicting that Soviet oil production would peak around 1980 and thereafter decline, with serious consequences for the Soviet economy. Soviet oil production is currently 11.4 million barrels a day, Dr. Zawadynski said.

Recently, the CIA predictions were challenged by the Swedish consulting firm of Petrostudies, which estimated that by 1985 the Soviet Union could be supplying 25 percent of West Europe's energy requirements. Any shortfall in oil production, it said, was deliberate policy to conserve oil, and not due to technical problems.

Dr. Zawadynski believes that this view is rebutted by growing press criticism of the Soviet Oil Ministry, culminating in Wednesday's speech by Mr. Baibakov. He also finds it significant that Mr. Baibakov announced a crash program of oil exploration in western Siberia, instead of the Caspian basin, where there are known to be huge reserves close to consumer centers.

What has prevented exploration in the Caspian is the depth of reserves, which are put at below 3,000 meters. "The Russians lack the equipment to exploit below 2,500," says Dr. Zawadynski, adding that there are only three mobile offshore oil rigs operating in the Caspian compared to the nine thought to be employed by China in the South China Sea. He said that it takes the Russians up to four years to exploit a 5,000-meter well, compared to less than a year in the West.

Serious Crunch
Quoting articles by Russian oil engineers, Dr. Zawadynski says that the Russians are retrieving well below the 40 percent of the oil in a well considered normal in the West, because they pump in water to increase pressure without adequate surveying. This has isolated oil pockets.

Such problems are seen as strong arguments for working with Western firms, but this has so far been vetoed for what Dr. Zawadynski presumes to be security reasons. He now believes, like many oil experts, that it is too late for the Russians to avoid a serious energy crunch in the early 1980s. This, he says, leaves them with a choice between cutting oil exports (which bring the country 40 percent of its foreign exchange), accepting a cut in economic growth and living standards, or curbing subsidized exports of fuel to East Europe, which would risk loosening political ties.

A combination of the three options is the most likely solution, Dr. Zawadynski said.

News Analysis

Soviet Naval Base in Cuba Is Growing Worry to NATO

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — Officers in navies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization say that they are becoming concerned over the possible wartime potential of Soviet naval construction at Cienfuegos on the southern coast of Cuba.

They say that the uproar over a reported Soviet combat unit in Cuba diverted attention from what the officers view as the greater threat of the naval base at Cienfuegos.

According to the officers, the use of Cienfuegos by Soviet submarines in time of war would make it more difficult for the U.S. Navy to escort troop transports and supply ships across the Atlantic.

Soviet submarines and, perhaps, bombers from Cuban air bases, operating in conjunction with naval and air forces based in the Soviet Union, could reduce the area through which convoys could move to Europe with relative impunity, according to this view.

No Recent Expansion
The U.S. reaction to this, State and Defense Department officials said, would vary with the type of submarine assigned to the base. The deployment of ballistic-missile submarines would be regarded as breaking the agreement between Washington and Moscow not to base such weapons at Cienfuegos.

Cienfuegos has not caused wide public concern although U.S. Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., has been asking the Pentagon about reports of an expansion of the base.

The Defense Planning Committee of the Atlantic alliance has been thought to the potential danger of a Soviet base at Cienfuegos, just as it has to the possibilities of Soviet naval bases on Africa's east and west coasts. Soviet submarines stationed at those bases could be a threat to oil tankers moving out of the Gulf to round the Cape of Good Hope.

The expansion of the Cienfuegos base began in the early 1970s. The work included moorings for submarines and their tenders and the reconstruction of pier facilities. Early last year, work was started on a new pier and barracks were constructed ashore.

A Cuban base would fit into the general scenario for naval war in the Atlantic as it is now seen by military planners.

Western naval strategy calls for the defense of the northern entrance into the Atlantic between Greenland, Iceland and Britain. In this forward defense zone, an effort would be made to destroy or turn back submarines from Soviet bases in the Murmansk area.

The Atlantic alliance also would have to take into account the threat posed by the Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire. These bombers, which are based in the Murmansk area, can attack transports and supply ships in the mid-Atlantic.

A recent article in *The Naval War College Review* by Capt. William Sullivan of the U.S. Navy, stated that "allied ships unaccompanied by defensive air cover would have to transit via southern Atlantic sea-lanes to stay out of range of the Backfire."

The article says that, if the Russians were to seize Norwegian airfields, the Backfire bombers would be able to extend their forays into the South Atlantic. In such a contingency, according to Capt. Sullivan, submarines based at Cienfuegos would be in a position to attack the southern flank of the convoy route.

Some West European naval sources speculate that, in a crisis, the Soviet naval command might transfer submarines to the Cuban base from the Northern Fleet based at Severomorsk, north of Murmansk. In the event of war, these submarines would be in position to attack U.S. warships and merchantmen moving out of East Coast ports.

Adm. Isaac Kidd, who recently retired as commander of the NATO forces in the Atlantic, believes that an expanded Soviet presence in the Caribbean also would present a threat to U.S. mobilization. Adm. Kidd says that, in the event of war in Europe, thousands of supply ships would have to cross the Atlantic each month.

If the Russians were to station bomber and fighter-bomber squadrons in Cuba, the stakes for the United States would rise. Air bases are more vulnerable than submarines, a source said, but a single, successful surprise attack against bases and ports on the southern and eastern coasts of the United States could throw the initial effort to supply Western Europe into confusion.

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Finding Supports CIA Projection for 1980s

Swiss Firm Predicts Major Soviet Fuel Lag

By Jain Guest

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (IHT) — A Geneva-based firm of oil consultants, Petroconsultants, has added its voice to predictions that the Soviet Union faces a major energy crisis in the next few years.

Although the Russians divulge little energy information, Dr. Laurent Zawadynski, a senior member of Petroconsultants who edits a monthly bulletin on Chinese and Soviet oil, says that recent articles and broadcasts he has monitored point to a "very, very serious energy problem."

"The West has a flexibility which the Soviet centrally planned system lacks," said Dr. Zawadynski. "For the West, switching supplies is a matter of a couple of weeks, and it only takes a day to increase Saudi production by 1 million barrels. The Soviets cannot do this — and in

their economy everything is interrelated. This was borne out, he said, by last Wednesday's report to the Supreme Soviet by the head of the Soviet State Planning Committee, Nikolai Baibakov, which announced scaled-down oil-production targets and a crash program of exploration in western Siberia.

According to Dr. Zawadynski, Mr. Baibakov's speech settles a controversy that started in 1977 with a report by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency predicting that Soviet oil production would peak around 1980 and thereafter decline, with serious consequences for the Soviet economy. Soviet oil production is currently 11.4 million barrels a day, Dr. Zawadynski said.

Recently, the CIA predictions were challenged by the Swedish consulting firm of Petrostudies, which estimated that by 1985 the Soviet Union could be supplying 25 percent of West Europe's energy requirements. Any shortfall in oil production, it said, was deliberate policy to conserve oil, and not due to technical problems.

Dr. Zawadynski believes that this view is rebutted by growing press criticism of the Soviet Oil Ministry, culminating in Wednesday's speech by Mr. Baibakov. He also finds it significant that Mr. Baibakov announced a crash program of oil exploration in western Siberia, instead of the Caspian basin, where there are known to be huge reserves close to consumer centers.

What has prevented exploration in the Caspian is the depth of reserves, which are put at below 3,000 meters. "The Russians lack the equipment to exploit below 2,500," says Dr. Zawadynski, adding that there are only three mobile offshore oil rigs operating in the Caspian compared to the nine thought to be employed by China in the South China Sea. He said that it takes the Russians up to four years to exploit a 5,000-meter well, compared to less than a year in the West.

Such problems are seen as strong arguments for working with Western firms, but this has so far been vetoed for what Dr. Zawadynski presumes to be security reasons. He now believes, like many oil experts, that it is too late for the Russians to avoid a serious energy crunch in the early 1980s. This, he says, leaves them with a choice between cutting oil exports (which bring the country 40 percent of its foreign exchange), accepting a cut in economic growth and living standards, or curbing subsidized exports of fuel to East Europe, which would risk loosening political ties.

A combination of the three options is the most likely solution, Dr. Zawadynski said.

Youth Returns to Paris Suburb, Claims Encounter With Tiny UFO

CERGY-PONTOISE, France, Dec. 3 (UPI) — A youth who disappeared after a UFO sighting in this northwestern Paris suburb has returned home and told police he was unable to recall anything about his five-day absence.

Police said that Franck Fontaine, 19, told them the last thing he remembered was seeing a glowing sphere about the size of a tennis ball by the hood of his car last Monday. Authorities were openly skeptical about the possibility of a UFO kidnapping and scheduled a court appearance for Mr. Fontaine and two friends, who reported his disappearance, to discuss the matter further.

Officials, however, said Mr. Fontaine and his friends, Solomon N'Diaye and Jean-Pierre Prevot, have not varied from their original statements. The three said that the incident began on Nov. 26 at 4 a.m. when they were loading a station wagon with clothes they hoped to sell at a market in the town of Gisors. "A very distinct beam of light appeared and was heading very quickly towards the ground," Mr. Prevot told police after Mr. Fontaine disappeared.

The two friends quickly left to search for a camera, leaving Mr. Fontaine behind with the station wagon. When they returned, the two friends said Mr. Fontaine was gone. The station wagon had been moved and was surrounded by a "circular halo with three or four little spheres."

Mr. Fontaine said he "re-found" himself Friday in the same place where his friends had last seen him. He said he was unaware five days had passed and headed for his friends' house to ask why they had left him. "When he saw me he said, 'What are you doing in your pajamas. Five minutes ago you were ready to go to Gisors,'" said Mr. N'Diaye.

Police said Mr. Fontaine was wearing the same clothes he had on the night he disappeared. They said they passed a Geiger counter over the clothes of the young man but found no trace of radioactive materials.

Pakistan Bans S. Magazine

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 3 — The Pakistani government banned this week's issue of *Searcher* magazine for its coverage of Islamic events. An official said yesterday that the "line carried an imaginary veil of holy prophet."

Muslim religion forbids the drawing of Muhammad. The drawings depict him at Mecca seated on a throne and waving to believers, to cite an article on "The Roots of Islam."

The issue also contains a critical of the burning of the U.S. flag in Islamabad on Nov. 21. Pakistani President Zia's attitude toward the vio-

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lence in Islamabad on Nov. 21. Pakistani President Zia's attitude toward the vio-

AVIS

We try harder



Back to the 7th Century . . .

As the U.S. prisoners in Tehran enter their second month in captivity, there is good cause to wonder whether they are just hostages for the Shah or also pawns in the Ayatollah Khomeini's effort to lead Iran at full-speed backward to the seventh century caliphate of Ali. The question is more than idle speculation. It suggests that the problem runs much deeper than the rage of the Ayatollah and his subjects against the Shah, and therefore cannot be resolved by vague formulas to bring the former monarch before a tribunal of justice. No matter what happens to the Shah, the genie has been let out of the bottle putting the values of Moslem fundamentalism, as interpreted by the Ayatollah, in direct conflict with those of Western liberalism.

It is clear, given the explosive mix of oil, politics and religion in the Islamic world, that most leaders of Moslem countries would like to keep Khomeini's brand of fanaticism from spilling across their borders. It is equally clear that this has not been wholly possible. There have been violent anti-U.S. demonstrations all around the rim of the Arab Middle East in places like Pakistan, India, Turkey and even the far-off Philippines. At the political extremes, mobs have demonstrated against the United States in radical Libya and conservative Kuwait. Whatever other reasons they might have for taking to the streets, there is every reason to think that the majority of those marching, screaming, and in some cases burning and killing, have no trouble identifying the United States as the biggest and most visible symbol of what they view as the West's exploitation of their resources and undermining of their culture.

Which brings us back to the Ayatollah and the seventh century. With the constitutional referendum now completed, Iran will become a full-fledged theocracy. The real constitution of Iran will be the Koran and the final interpreter of the law, in whose hands will rest virtually all secular and religious authority, will be the old man of Qom. It will not be lost on him, however, that his victory in the referendum was less than overwhelming. Large numbers of Iranians, most of whom are modern and moderate, members of ethnic minorities, or both, rejected the constitution by the only practical means available, abstention. The Ayatollah will remember that Ali's rise to power, which marks the Shiite-Sunni split in Islam, was, like his own, long, difficult and filled with frustration. He will also remember that Ali's reign as caliph was stormy and he died by the sword.

With that history in mind, Ayatollah Khomeini is unlikely to give up his best means of self-protection — the hatred he is currently focusing on the United States with laser-like intensity. For the moment, the Shah's physical presence in the United States gives him his excuse and the hostages provide his leverage. But when the current troubles are over, as one day they must be, he will waste no time finding another target, and it is likely to be in the West. Europeans and Arab leaders (those who oppose disruption, both political and economic) would do well to look beyond the ends of their noses. When this crisis ends, the Ayatollah will more than likely still be sitting in Qom, his capacity for mischief undiminished.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Meanwhile, at the UN

It is truly regrettable that Iran's acting foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, an authoritative confidant of Ayatollah Khomeini, was not present in the UN Security Council to hear Donald McHenry's presentation of the U.S. case for the release of the U.S. hostages. For it is of the essence that a direct and honest dialogue be substituted for the ragged exchange of statements and signals that is now the mode of communication between the United States and Iran, and the United Nations would be a good place to launch it. If Mr. Ghotbzadeh were there, moreover, he could test for himself the truth and significance of the position Mr. McHenry laid out to open the debate.

Mr. McHenry said, first of all, that "no country can break and ignore the law while seeking its benefits." Unquestionably, Iran is breaking the law by holding the hostages. It mortgages much of its immediate future as a nation if it does not act in a way that allows it to claim the protection of the law as events move forward.

At the same time, Mr. McHenry addressed the emotional core of Iran's conduct. "None of us is deaf to the passionate voices that speak of injustice, that cry out for understanding," he said. "There is not a single grievance alleged or spoken in this situation that could not be heard in an appropriate forum" — upon the release of the hostages. These are words of great portent. They signi-

fy a readiness to listen with complete seriousness to whatever the Iranian regime wishes to say to the United States. This is, we believe, a fair offer, and it would baffle Americans, and many others, if the Iranians did not take it up.

The latest moves in Iran are not good. For instance, the students have produced a document purporting to show that among their 50 hostages are two CIA officers. This is, of course, completely irrelevant. For even if the two are CIA men, they enjoy diplomatic immunity on the same basis that intelligence officers do in many embassies, including Iranian embassies abroad. Moreover, they have not been accused of any suspect activity.

Yet it cannot be ignored that to many Iranians "CIA" evokes the full panoply of fears and resentments left over from past U.S. intervention in Iran. For some — not the cynical leaders — it may have been those fears that led them to mistake the Shah's arrival in New York for medical treatment as part of a continuing pattern of U.S. deviousness.

Whether Iranians can understand the plain fact that the United States is not trying to restore the Shah to power in Iran is a question. If Mr. Ghotbzadeh is among those who do not truly understand this, it is all the more unfortunate that he did not come to the United Nations to hear the case authoritatively stated by Ambassador McHenry.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rent-a-Yemen

You remember Yemen, "our Yemen" — as distinguished from Marxist, Soviet-supported Southern Yemen, "their Yemen"? Just last March when a cry was raised that Southern Yemen was invading Yemen, the United States rushed nearly half a billion dollars' worth of arms to Yemen, mainly to show Saudi Arabia that Americans are still capable of moving to reassure their Gulf friends. Well, the sands are swirling a bit on the Arabian peninsula, where both Yemens strategically sit. Yemen's president, having pocketed the U.S. arms, is now taking on even larger doses of Soviet arms, and advisers. Even those who claim to comprehend the tribalism that energizes politics in those parts are said to be startled by the boldness of this worthy's two-facedness. He is also described as a "gun nut," for what that's worth.

This development is no small embarrassment for Washington. The administration perhaps thought it was buying a Yemen. It turns out it may have been only renting a Yemen, for an uncertain time. This gives a certain retroactive vindication to those who said last March that the United States didn't know what it was jumping into. It puts a sour cast on the U.S. effort to compete seriously in the Gulf region with a seemingly sure and

purposeful Soviet penetration that in barely a year's time has seen Soviet friendship treaties with Southern Yemen, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, and a steady progression of arms deals, advisers, visits and so forth, not to speak of diplomatic feelers to the Saudis.

We offer, however, another view. The arms package the United States offered Yemen last March served a useful purpose then. It should never have been taken as the last word. It is irritating to find out so soon that in "drawing a line" against Soviet expansion in Yemen, the United States was writing on sand. But that is probably a good lesson for the United States to absorb if it is to stay in the game for the long haul, as its need for oil and friends dictates it must. Anyway, it is not so much Americans who should fret over Yemen's turnabout as the Saudis, who ought to know the place a lot better. And if Yemen is not the sturdiest outpost of anti-communism, then the United States is doing plenty else in the region: military, political and economic links with other states, a growing naval presence, planning a "quick deployment force," etc.

Are the Russians now ahead in Yemen? Lots of luck, comrades.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 4, 1904

NEWARK, N.J. — Judge Sweeney, in the Criminal Court here recently imposed a sentence believed to be unique. The person sentenced must appear daily and pay 10 cents, and the appearance must continue for two years. The sentence was imposed upon Beula MacCarton, 35, a member of a family of professional mendicants who have been imposing upon clergymen for many years. The idea of the daily payment of the small amount is that for two years the woman will be under the supervision of the probation officer. Judge Sweeney has a peculiar way of handling such cases. The method is experimental and has not always worked satisfactorily.

Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1929

CHICAGO — Addressing the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute here, Sir Henri Deterding, chairman of Royal Dutch Shell, expressed the conviction that conservation of the world's oil resources was inevitable. "Oil is the human being's heritage," he said. "No man has a right to waste it just to satisfy himself." He reiterated his oft-voiced view: that conservation must begin in the United States, which is producing two-thirds of the world's oil and called what California had accomplished in that direction marvelous. He held that only war necessitated the hasty drilling of wells, and said he felt that price-cutting was unnecessary to force conservation.



The Yemens: Saleh in Our Alley

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — While the Carter administration's attention is riveted on Iran, the Soviet Union has been moving to threaten Saudi Arabia. As a result, the Saudi Arabian government is in a bind. It needs U.S. national prestige, but control of Saudi oil affects Western survival.

On the south end of the Arabian peninsula are the two Yemens. Southern Yemen, population 1.5 million, is a Soviet client, run by Soviet advisers, Cubans and East Germans. It is the only Arab Marxist state, and has recently been used as a depository for munitions to service other communist military activities in the region. U.S. intelligence reports that Soviet shipments into Southern Yemen far exceed Yemeni needs, even if Southern Yemen were to launch a new attack on Yemen, its northern counterpart.

Yemen, poor and backward, population about 5 or 6 million, is an ally of Saudi Arabia, and supplies its manpower-starved neighbor to the north with over a million workers.

Arab League Acts

Nine months ago, when the communist Southern Yemennites attacked the Yemennites in the north, the non-communist north beat off the invasion until the Arab League called a halt. The Carter administration, looking to "draw the line" in that region after the Shah's fall, decided that modern Yemen would be the model recipient of U.S. arms.

Through a loophole in the Arms Export Control Act that permits Congress to be bypassed in an emergency, President Carter inundated Yemen with nearly a half-billion dollars' worth of F-5E jets, M-60 tanks and armored personnel carriers, all paid for by the Saudis.

Congress, which used to take such a keen interest in sharing arms-sale power, saw the isolationist tide ebbing and paid no attention.

The object of this "emergency" arms aid was (a) to accommodate the understandably nervous Saudis and (b) to make an instant friend of Ali Abdullah Saleh, the president of Yemen. However, mindful of doleful anxiety about sending advisers abroad, the Carter administration made certain that no more than 70 Americans were assigned to help with the crates and explain to the Yemennites which contained the tanks and which contained the planes.

To fly the U.S. jets, the Saudis arranged for the Yemennites to hire Taiwanese pilots. That is in the great mercenary tradition of the region: Today, former British and Pakistani officers ramrod the armies of Oman and the Arab emirates, the French defend neighboring Djibouti, and tens of thousands of Cubans, Czechoslovaks and East Germans swarm all over Ethiopia and Southern Yemen. But very few Americans can be seen; President Carter is still sensitive to Vietnam, and wants no involvement.

Huge Crates

The Carter men, having thrown these huge crates of hardware at the problem, proceeded to forget about Yemen. This administration can deal with only one matter at a time: the SALT summit, the Andy Young-PLO embrace, the acceptable unacceptability of the Cuban brigade, and then Iran's act of war determined the Carter agenda. (No time for planning tomorrow's restraint when there is so much restraint to be exercised today.)

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union and its satellites, signed long-term friendship treaties with Southern Yemen, and probably laid the basis for getting naval base rights in the strategic port of Aden, which would convert the Red Sea to a "red" sea. Then, last week, a new shock shook the Carter men, who thought that last spring's shipment of

hardware had put Ali Saleh in our alley: Soviet MiG-21s were spotted being unloaded in the non-communist northern Yemen.

"Disturbing and regrettable" were the words of our State Department spokesman when informed that "our" Yemennites were on the take from both East and West. That is diplomatically for "zapped again."

For months, the United States has belittled evidence that the Russians have been courting Saleh, giving (not selling) him arms. By playing both superpowers against the Saudis, Saleh has become the Shahnoke of the Mideast.

Where does his balancing act leave the West? Instead of finding

and backing a reliable ally in Yemen against a militant communist threat, the United States and its Saudi friends have been maneuvered into dumping weaponry into the hands of a canny chief-aim who might want to unify both Yemens and then turn north to help the Soviets control the world's oil supply.

Instead of putting a strong U.S. military force into bases in Iran and Egypt's Sinai — and putting Russians and all Yemennites on notice that the United States intends to defend the Saudis from seizure — Washington is reduced to steaming aging aircraft carriers around in the region to display not U.S. staying

power but U.S. quick-getaway power.

Instead of using Iran's act of war against the United States to rally the American people to assert its vital national interests, President Carter is acting as if the main task before him is to hustle the Shah out of the United States.

Under cover of all the noise in Iran, the Russians are on the move through Yemen and Southern Yemen, through Afghanistan and Pakistan, and multinational Kurdistan. They pose a threat to gain control of the central supply of the world's oil, but the one-track minds in the Carter White House do not comprehend the threat.

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Carter's Date With Crisis

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Events shower on President Carter chances galore to meet national problems in the bracing atmosphere of challenge. Mr. Carter keeps avoiding the crisis.

Whether the president is right (as he may well be) or wrong (as some of us believe) is not clear. But the country's troubles have a date with destiny that cannot be adjourned forever — or even for very long.

The fundamental problems find their starting point in excessive dependence upon foreign oil. The oil-exporting countries are driven by pressures they cannot control to hold down supplies and raise prices.

Inflation

Soaring energy costs impose upon this country an intransigent inflation which the United States has been able to curb only by costly recessions. To escape boom and bust, the European allies and the Japanese make deals of their own for oil. The Russians and their clients, especially in Cuba, find themselves with irresistible opportunities to split the United States from its friends, particularly around that vortex of crisis, the Gulf.

All these matters surge to the surface last July when the cartel of oil-exporting countries, or OPEC, raised prices just as the president returned from a summit meeting of

the economically advanced countries in Tokyo. Carter was met by advisers urging upon him a tough stance on energy in the context of confrontation with OPEC.

Instead he retreated to Camp David for a series of meetings with national notables. He emerged with an energy policy that avoided such tough issues as immediate price decontrol, a gasoline tax and import limitation in favor of taxing oil companies hard, the better to finance and expedite discovery of new energy sources.

Changed the Subject

Even as Carter announced that semi-tough energy policy, he changed the subject to the "national malaise." He then fired four assertive Cabinet officials, including two — W. Michael Blumenthal at Treasury and James Schlesinger at Energy — most insistent on a tough energy policy. Thereafter, he went sailing down the Mississippi allowing the Congress to recess without doing anything on energy.

While he was away, the Andrew Young affair blew up. It raised directly the question of support for two allies — Israel and Egypt — and indirectly the matter of paying blackmail to threats from the Palestine Liberation Organization and its supporters among the oil-producing states of the Near East. Carter

ducked the issue, and to this day has not explained the Young affair.

The business of the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, which arose next, pushed front and center Soviet use of Cuban expeditionary force to increase tension around the Gulf. The president, after first sounding a note of urgency, climbed down the hill in public view.

The seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran forced all the fundamental problems to center-stage again. U.S. power was mocked. Islamic fundamentalism was loosed in a way that made life miserable for the modern leaders friendly to the United States. The Japanese and some Europeans rushed to make more side deals. The Russians turned the flame of their propaganda on the explosive mixture.

For 24 days, Carter was silent. When he finally spoke at his press conference last week, the performance was excellent. His tone was presidential, he minced no words about the Iranian government, and he took responsibility for actions his aides had been pleased to blame on others.

Still the basic effort was to calm the country. The president avoided setting deadlines, and pretended relations with the Islamic world were much better than they are. He made no intent for stronger policies in energy or defense, or even for a strengthening of the manifestly weak bureaucratic structure of the United States for dealing with affairs in the Gulf area.

Maybe the president is right to avert a confrontation between the U.S. public and its most pressing problems. After all, it is possible to live with the Ayatollah, and with the Soviet brigade, and with the unanswered mystery of Andrew Young.

Not Ready?

It can be argued that the United States is not yet ready, and that if asked to make truly hard sacrifices the American people would balk. If so, it is better to make a little progress slowly while husbanding resources against the big day when it becomes necessary to dice with destiny.

But is the president husbanding resources against that day? Or is he simply hoping the troubles will vanish, throwing away chances to rally the country, while abandoning positions, losing credit and emerging in ever-weaker posture for a succession of crises which announce, by their very staccato quality, the inexorable approach of a showdown?

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Letters

Enjoy the Benefits

Re: "Notes for Next Time" by George F. Will (HT, Nov. 22):

This excellent piece should be required reading for all U.S. presidential candidates.

Here are two further suggestions that President Carter might want to consider to neutralize two political threats: (1) to slow down Khomeini; (2) to slow down the appointment of Gen. Haig to organize a military force to secure the oil fields in Iran to guarantee a continuing source of production for the West. (2) The appointment of John Connally, to preside over the equitable dispersal of frozen Iranian assets to compensate for economic losses realized by foreign corporations once operating in Iran, seizure of U.S. Embassy assets and deployment costs of the U.S. fleet.

If we are to carry the label of "running dog imperialists," let's at least enjoy some of the potential benefits.

R.H. WHITBY.

Saint Jean Cap Ferrat, France.

'Complexes'

C.L. Sulzberger's comments on Turkish complexes in his article (HT, Nov. 12) are irrelevant to his case and misleading.

If "complexes" have any relevance to the dilemma, the author would better serve Greek interests by drawing attention to the potential danger engendered in their own schizophrenic preoccupation with the concept of the "Megali idea," i.e. by their unifying efforts through their schools and churches and the national and international media to perpetuate hatred and suspicion towards Turkey. Empires have risen and fallen

since the dawn of history. Dozens of modern nations that emerged from what was the Ottoman Empire live happily and securely without carrying on a propaganda crusade against what is now the Republic of Turkey. Greece is the exception.

Greece may well be proud of its present GNP. But it may only be because a great nation when it puts these "complexes" aside, concentrates full energy on its own development and fosters positive relations with its principal neighbor and NATO ally.

FATMA AVRAMIDIS.

Athens.

View on Iran

The longer the officially-sponsored terrorism against the U.S. Embassy in Tehran continues, the more the Shah is made to look decent and respectable, and the less sympathetic the world is likely to feel about any of the supposed grievances of the present Iranian authorities.

It is now easy to understand why the Shah's officials look the strict line they did with the opposition, when that opposition consisted of the marauding mob and the mad mullahs who have now temporarily succeeded in grabbing power.

Estes, Spain.

G.R. FFENNEL.

Credit Drawback

You forgot to mention (HT, Nov. 26) a great drawback of credit cards:

The quantity of junk mail that litters your mailbox once your name is in their computer.

MANFRED LAUFER.

Luxembourg.

For Me, Double Anguish

By an Iranian Student

NEW YORK — A friend returned from Iran to tell me of the silent thousands of Iranian students who oppose the Ayatollah Khomeini and who live in terror from one day to the next in the United States, a different life has spread to countless students like me — whether they are sympathetic to the Ayatollah or actively opposed to his developments in Iran.

I am a member of the latter category: I deplore the dangerous, highly illegal activities of the Ayatollah, of which I am suffering a double anguish: Deep feelings, I must report to the migration office to be permitted on an everyday level I suffer to the wrath of a nation which I in fact support.

The most gut-wrenching comes from my own classmates who are well aware that I support my host country and its laws. One said I would never be admitted to graduate school here in Iran. Another said, "You are all traitors."

Frustrations

In addition to my private frustrations regarding my country, it seems I must justify my being born Iranian to every I can meet. One college I refused to process a form to elicit my disapproval of Khomeini. A year ago people were lighted to meet me and I was Middle Eastern bazaar, hanging from banners, flags, and demonstrations in respect for the laws of the United States.

When I reported for my application at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization office, our state vehemently angry because Iranian who was behind me was deliberately helped by were defensively criticizing imperialism in Iran. One miserable student just said head in his hands, "We're treated with polite disgust."

One by one we filed in response to inquiries about our parents were living in were supported and, most of all, when we would go home. There were no allowances was made for those who had traveled 100 miles to be told he could not be admitted because his school had not attested to his satisfactory standing. The student went away, although in the technicalities would not have in his way. Most of us left a deep sense of humiliation that resulted from having been summed guilty by virtue of all ty and processed like pawns in

While I sympathize with the cult conditions under which Khomeini is currently living, his decision to sign out to a people and even to go to the bureaucratic conditions their visas, regardless of the actions of each individual, counter to the very nature of society.

One of the more ridiculous favors favoring this action that Iranian students should be reported because they rely on dollars for their education and demonstrate against the U.S. The fact is many of us, until recently, actively Iranian students whose dollar in some cases reportedly go to these institutions from going. The more understandable story is based on resentment of those Iranians who have broken laws of this country. However to see how the arbitrary act will help identify Iranians who violated those laws.

Bitterness

To those Americans who by recent developments, I say that my bitterness far as your own refuse to return nation that has proven another my ideals but my background is me an outsider here. The crisis persists, the more the Iranian community will be discriminated against. This trial, if it happened, would be me no solace. I believe that if meant were given as much as power as his predecessor he is oppress and kill as many people. My friend, who came back from Iran, tells of the anguish of Iranians left behind who are scared and terrified of their government. He says, "Or the 10 at was in Iran at least half were speculating as to when Khomeini would fall. I bet someone still would be gone by March. But know what? I don't even know that myself." There was sadness in his voice.

The author, an undergraduate Eastern college, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Vigilante Justice Is on the Rise

Urging Crime Alarms Urban Brazilians

By Warren Hoge

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT) — A year-old was about to be formal-charged in a court in Matão with murder of a 64-year-old chauffeur when hundreds of angry townspeople burst into the room.

The police fired into the air, but crowd still surged forward. As judge looked on helplessly, the judge grabbed the handcuffed man, threw him down the stairs, dragged him feet first into the square, where they beat him.

Ten minutes later the punching kicking stopped, but when the crowd still showed signs of things, the mob fell upon him.

The judge, a priest and several men finally wrestled the youth to the ground and drove him to a nearby hospital. The crowd followed and tried to invade the hospital to make sure their victim was dead. By that time Jose Dias had the seventh lynch victim in Rio in little more than a year.

Vigilante justice is the latest outgrowth of a spiraling crime rate that citizens expressing near panic, authorities casting about for solutions and theorists grasping for explanations. According to a crime survey by the principal newspaper of urban Brazil,

comparisons with the United States, which is perceived as the land of violent crime, are increasing with references to the "wild" atmosphere, urban gangs, and the Old South.

In Sao Paulo, where the slaying of Mr. Dias took place last year, a community of 50,000 well-known throughout the country for its slaying of religious festivals and the 20-foot cross at its entrance, the legend, "The love of unites us."

Recently, violence was most rampant in city slums and in communities in the country where working conditions are feudal. It has not subsided in areas, a favela, or slum of about 100,000 residents of Rio with the deceptive City of God registered its murder in a year last week. But so-called marginalized populations on the fringes of the city, has carried violence in from the periphery, and crime has become commonplace even in the best neighborhoods.

A 48-year-old engineer was shot in one of Ipanema's busiest areas as his children were buying ice cream at an outdoor stand. A

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subsequent investigation disclosed that every store on the shopping artery had been robbed repeatedly and that most had hired guards. The same day, a man and woman in their 70s were robbed and beaten to death in their apartment in another upper-middle-class neighborhood.

In both homicides the assailants came from the thousands of shum youngsters whose brief life stories read like those of the feral youths accused of attacking the elderly in decaying parts of New York.

Tale of Two Cities

In 1978, Rio, a city of 5 million, recorded 1,795 murders, 647 attempted murders, 20,238 attacks in which someone was injured, 21,820 robberies, 20,154 larcenies and 855 reported rapes. It is estimated that there were probably just as many unreported sexual attacks. By comparison, New York City with almost 8 million people reported 1,504 murders, 43,271 assaults, 74,029 robberies and 3,882 rapes in 1978. Reported crime is up 5 percent in Rio so far this year.

DC-10's Recorders Found in Antarctica

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Search teams have found both the black box and the voice recorder that may tell why a DC-10 on a tourist voyage to Antarctica slammed into a volcano, killing all 257 persons aboard.

Robert Thompson, the New Zealand coordinator of the search effort, said the two recorders were found yesterday at the crash site and were flown to the U.S. Antarctic base at McMurdo Sound. They will be taken to the United States for analysis.

Regimes Reject Criticism

Press in Caribbean Faces Tightening of Restrictions

"Burning is no answer," said Camille Desmoulins, replying to Maximilien Robespierre's proposal to burn opposition newspapers in the Reign of Terror after the French Revolution.

By Jo-Thomas

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NYT) — Freedom to publish articles criticizing the government is coming under increasing attack in nations in and around the Caribbean.

Responding to foreign criticism last week, Haiti announced that a new human rights section will be set up in the Foreign Affairs Department. A representative new press law apparently was being held in partial abeyance. Newspapers have been permitted to report on the violent breakup of a political meeting on Nov. 9 that brought government troops to foreign diplomats who had been pushed around. However, there still has been no announcement of an investigation of the violence.

Under the new Haitian law, disagreement with the government can be punished by up to three years in jail. It outlaws provocations against the armed forces, articles that disturb the public peace or erode confidence in the financial system and prohibits "insults" to President Jean-Claude Duvalier or his mother, Simone. Foreign publications deemed to be subversive or

Our Lady of the Rosary Church downtown stationed two guards and passed out handbills warning parishioners to keep their belongings in front of them. Gas stations have signs saying, "Money is kept in a strongbox and the keys are in the bank." Many businesses in a city noted for open-front stores now have electric buzzers and other surveillance devices.

Most commentators attribute the crime rate to bad police work, biased courts and Brazil's glaring inequities in income. "The crook is just trying to redistribute the wealth in the only way he can," said Mauricio Tringenberg, a university professor. Helio Bicudo, a famed former prosecutor, said, "What is this robber up to, anyway? He is trying to get the slice that in truth belongs to him. Tossed into a favela, conditioned by the advertising he sees on television, in bars and in the gilded world that he doesn't know but would like to and can know only if he has money, he goes out to get the slice that is wherever it is, and where it is in other people's pockets."

The police, underpaid, undertrained, underequipped and, with 36,000 in Rio, too few in number, have no such sympathies. "These bandits have to die, that's all," Detective Inspector Walter Heil said at a conference of 300 local officers, who gave him sustained applause.

The police are not held in high regard by the average resident. This year, 144 have been dismissed for crimes. Many learned their job in the harsh days of Brazilian repression in the late '60s and early '70s, when political prisoners disappeared and manacled suspects in common crimes were killed in poor neighborhoods with the calling cards of the police "Death Squad" beside their bodies.

against good manners also are banned. Journalists must register with the Government Journalists' Association, a privilege which can be revoked, cutting off their livelihood.

Further south, The Torchlight (circulation 4,000), the only independent newspaper in the island nation of Grenada, was neither large nor wealthy, but for 20 years it appeared, twice a week, and during the recent dictatorship of Eric Gairy, it boldly criticized him. It reported on the opposition led by Maurice Bishop, a legislator once beaten unconscious by Mr. Gairy's secret police. "We used to step on his corns," its editor remarked.

Then, on March 11, Mr. Bishop and his followers deposed Mr. Gairy. The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada installed Mr. Bishop as prime minister, and The Torchlight began to expose the new government, detailing its links with Cuba and reprinting speculation that Cubans and Russians might be building a military base on Grenada.

Newspaper Shut

In October, The Torchlight published an interview with dissident Rastafarians complaining about the revolution. Two days later, the Bishop government became the first in the English-speaking Caribbean to shut a newspaper. Two weeks after closing The Torchlight, it passed a law that would deprive the two largest shareholders of most of their ownership.

Independent newspapers in Jamaica and Guyana also are publishing under great duress. Reporting to the Inter American Press Association, the Commission on Freedom of the Press called the outlook gloomy.

In Guyana, Prime Minister Forbes Burnham cut off the newspaper supply of the opposition newspaper, The Mirror, edited by Janet Jagan, wife of opposition leader Dr. Cheddi Jagan. Since September, she said, The Mirror has been printed on expensive bond paper on a slow flatbed press, radically changing its financing, size and audience and reducing its circulation from 32,000 to 12,000.

"We can't carry advertisements," Mrs. Jagan said. "With four pages, we don't have enough space. We used to charge 15 cents for 16 pages. Now we have to charge 25 cents for four pages." When a foreign newspaper offered The Mirror five tons of free newspaper, the government prevented delivery.

In Jamaica, relations between Prime Minister Michael Manley and the 145-year-old Daily Gleaner have deteriorated. Last September, the Gleaner, a critic of Mr. Manley's friendly relations with Cuba, perceived the remarks of Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada as threatening it and demanded that he be declared persona non grata.

Accused of Lying

The prime minister then joined a crowd protesting outside the newspaper's offices. "I have no speech to make," Mr. Manley reportedly told them. "You have made the speech for me, and you have made the speech for the progressive forces."

Two weeks later, six government ministers met with the Gleaner's board and accused the newspaper of lying, partisan reporting, and breaking the law. In reply, the board, which operates the only publications in Jamaica that are not government-financed, accused the government of trying to intimidate it.

Although the chairman of the prime minister's party has reassured the Gleaner, the Freedom Commission advised the Inter American Press Association that the newspaper's position is extremely delicate.



Helmut Schmidt
THE COMPETITION — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reads East German party newspaper yesterday while at convention of his Social Democrats in Berlin.

Third World Needs Recognized

World Radio Talks Shun Politics; U.S. Cites Gains

By Larry Kramer

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (WP) — On the day that Iranian students seized a 50th hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and only a short time after the storming of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, the delegates of those two countries rose on the floor of the world radio conference here to support U.S. proposals for increasing international frequency allocations for shortwave radio use.

The fact that two countries giving the United States trouble internationally could at the same time support the United States here is one indication of the significant gains made by the industrialized countries at this World Administrative Radio Conference, which ends tomorrow.

The chief victory was to keep the 11-week conference nonpolitical and to defer potentially explosive political issues to future conferences. In the end, after tough and long negotiations, the United States was able to achieve many of its telecommunications goals at this conference, which is held as infrequently as every 20 years and is designed to coordinate and regulate international telecommunications.

Because of the new involvement of many emerging countries in the conference and its sponsoring body, the International Telecommunications Union, there were fears that

Journal Claims

Interview With

Terrorist 'Carlos'

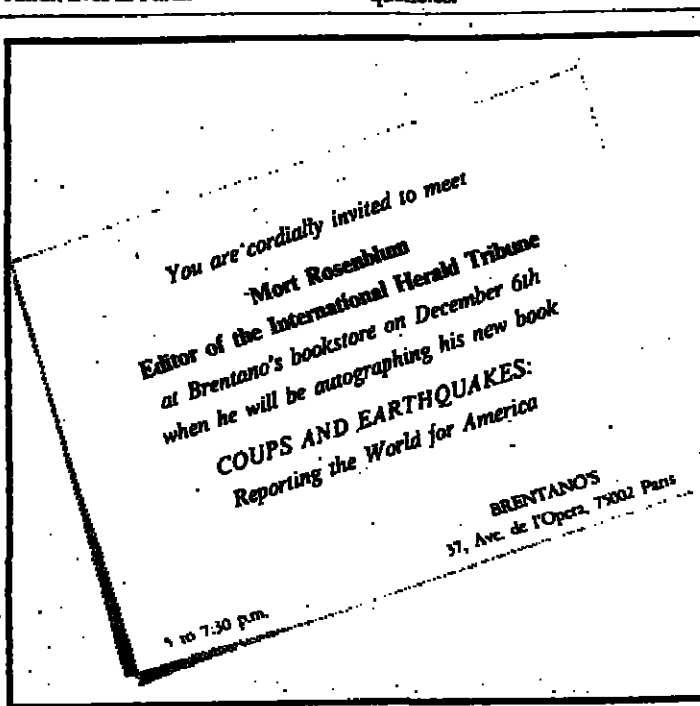
BEIRUT, Dec. 3 (NYT) — A Lebanese magazine published in Paris has printed an interview with a man who claimed he was the Venezuelan-born international terrorist known as Carlos.

In an issue sold on newsstands here Friday, Al Watan Al Arabi also printed what it called the first recent photograph of the 30-year-old man, who boasted about terrorist activity around the world.

He said his real name was Ilich Martinez Sanchez and that he was the son of a Venezuelan lawyer. He said he had been "born to a family dedicated to combating dictatorship." He said he embraced Marxism in high school in Caracas, studied for two years at a university in London, then moved to Moscow in 1968 to attend Patrice Lumumba University. The money for his studies was provided by the Venezuelan Communist Party, he said. Carlos has been connected with Palestinian guerrillas, the Japanese Red Army and the Baader-Meinhof gang.

The magazine, which moved out of Beirut three years ago because of the Lebanese civil war, said the only other available picture of Carlos was an old one distributed by Interpol, the international law-enforcement agency. The Interpol picture, showing a clean-shaven young man with untied glasses, bore little resemblance to Al Watan's photograph of a man with Hispanic features, a mustache drooping at the sides and no glasses.

The publication did not say where Carlos was interviewed, but the writer of the story, Assem al-Jundi, lives in Paris.



Daily Shooting Match Over 44-Acre Patch

India-Bangladesh Border Fight Goes On

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (NYT) — India and Bangladesh have been engaged in a shooting match at the border town of Belonia in northeastern India for more than a month but life goes on as usual for both the governments and the people.

Even as the two governments discuss how to resolve the dispute, the local border forces on both sides exchange several rounds of rifle fire every morning and evening. The firing, which has not resulted in fatalities, has become so routine that no one seems to get excited.

The dispute is over a 44-acre patch of paddy and sugar cane along the Mahuri River just outside Belonia, a town of 30,000 persons, 80 miles south of Agartala, the capital of Tripura state. Farmers from the Indian side have been cultivating this land, but this year Bangladesh claimed rights to the property.

On Nov. 1, as the 28 families of Belonia began harvesting the produce, Bangali rifles behind a high embankment across the river started firing. The Indian border security force returned the fire to "protect" the farmers.

The Tripura government has ordered the raising of the protective embankment along Belonia and has charged that the government of Bangladesh was trying to whip a minor dispute into an international incident. "The property always belonged to us," said Nripen Chakravarty, the chief minister of Tripura, in a recent interview at Agartala.

"Even if Bangladesh has claims over it, it could be settled by negotiations," Mr. Chakravarty said. "There is no need for firing."

In a matter of a few weeks, a "wall of Bangladesh" has gone up close to the border. The earthen wall is 16 to 24 feet high and equipped with portholes and pill-boxes. "We see it as a military fortification," said an official of the border security force in Agartala. "Bangladesh is up to some mischief."

Mr. Choi, 60, who was premier under Mr. Park, is expected to be the only candidate for president when the 2,560-member electoral college meets Thursday. The draft letter was signed by 827 members and Mr. Choi needs 1,281, a majority, to win.

Mr. Choi has said that the next president should not serve out the remaining five years of Mr. Park's term but should oversee a revision of the constitution and prepare the country for a presidential election.

The National Assembly has

formed a committee to revise the 1972 constitution which Mr. Park wrote to ensure his one-man rule. The committee held its first meeting today to embark on the reforms, which could take several years.

Meanwhile, the martial law command announced that the court martial of former intelligence chief Kim Jae Kyu and seven others indicted on murder and other charges in connection with Mr. Park's assassination will begin tomorrow. Kim Jae Kyu and those charged with murder or rebellion face a maximum penalty of death.

The deputy speaker of the National Assembly, Min Kwan Shik, announced at a plenary session today that opposition New Democratic Party Son Joo Hang, who has been in prison since 1978, was released today. Mr. Son was jailed for criticizing Mr. Park but was elected from prison.

The National Assembly speaker, Paik Too Chin, resigned today for personal reasons. His resignation will be acted on when the plenary session reconvenes Dec. 17. The New Democratic Party had filed a no-confidence motion against Mr. Paik, who presided at the Oct. 4 session when New Democratic Party President Kim Young Sam was expelled from the National Assembly for criticizing Mr. Park.

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CB Radio

Illegal British Broadcasters Dodge the 'Custard' and 'Tarts' . . .

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON (WP) — Traffic police patrol cars are "jam sandwiches" because they are white on top and the bottom with a red stripe in between. London's North Circular Road is called the "Big C." Police traffic wardens are "custard" (male) and "custard tarts" (female).

Along with "10-4" and other familiar jargon borrowed from the cluttered citizens' band air waves of the United States, this is the language of an outlaw medium that has become Britain's fastest growing new mode of communication.

An estimated 30,000 CB radio sets are in use here, and hundreds more are being smuggled into the country each week.

But the CB radios are illegal and their operators are "trip-takers"; breaking the law. Although citizens' band radio is permitted in many other countries in Western and Eastern Europe, it still is banned in Britain.

Many British government officials believe CB is anti-social. They point to the crudity of CB talk in the United States, to the use of CB to evade enforcement of speed and

truck-weight laws, and to the interference CB causes other radio signals.

In Britain, radio-controlled model airplane hobbyists direct their big, expensive, painstakingly constructed drone planes by the same radio band that carries illegal traffic from imported CB sets. Model planes worth \$1,000 and more — not taking into account hours that go into building them — have crashed from CB radio interference.

It is quite unintentional, of course, but the Society of Model Aeronautics, representing an estimated 7,000 British model plane builders, is up in arms. They want outlaw CB broadcasts stopped.

Officials in the British Home Office responsible for regulation of the use of radio waves and law enforcement here, recently sent the police around late at night to question CB users and search their homes for illegal sets. One man was briefly jailed.

Meanwhile, the Citizens' Band Radio Association, which has been lobbying to legalize citizens' band in Britain, has come up with a plan it contends would make everybody happy. With the support of a group of Conservative and Labor members of Parliament, it is urging the Home Office to permit the use of certain FM channels for personal radio. CB users here would then communicate on FM with British-made sets specially designed for limited-range FM broadcasting.

Citizens' Band Radio Association President James Bryant and his supporters contend this will prevent interference with model plane fly or anyone else, would make British CB users easier to license and regulate their range of broadcasting, and would boost British industry by creating a market for new personal radio sets for several hundred thousand Britons.

Otherwise, CB enthusiasts here warn, illegal use of U.S.-made CB sets will grow so rapidly that Britain eventually will be forced to legislate transmission on the same frequency as the model plane, as Belgium and the Netherlands have done. Chaos on the air waves and mass destruction of radio-controlled model air-

planes would then be inevitable, according to Bryant, who pointed out that a 100-m.p.h. can kill someone if it crashes.

On the other hand, CB enthusiasts argue, personal radio could save lives, as they say it has in road accidents and natural disasters in the United States. One pro-CB member of Parliament, John Butcher, said he became interested in the usefulness of the medium when he watched cousins in New Jersey and Texas round up cows using their CBs for communication.

Butcher and Bryant believe they are making headway with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. Butcher and

his all-party parliamentary committee on CB legislation are scheduled to discuss the subject with government ministers again soon. He hopes to have a government statement supporting the use of FM channels in principle soon.

Home Office spokesmen will not comment. They still sound distinctly frosty about the idea and refuse to discuss their end of the negotiations.

Bryant said Butcher and many other Conservatives are on his side because of their belief in personal liberty. They do not think a Conservative government should interfere with anyone's freedom to communicate, he said.

. . . and Belgians Enjoy Legalization

By John Boyle

BRUSSELS (IHT) — "CQ... CQ... CQ DX... This is Belgium calling."

That signal is becoming more common on the 27MHz waveband as an estimated 200,000 former "pirates" in Belgium take advantage of legislation making citizens' band radio legal here since Nov. 1.

The citizens' band craze started in the United States more than 10 years ago and has been making its presence felt in Europe over the past few years. Belgium is the latest European country to lift restrictions

— Britain and France are two major exceptions.

"It's a new and exciting means of communication in a world where we don't communicate nearly enough," says J. Herzet, president of the Ucle Citizens' Band Association — one of several organizations which have emerged from the underground in the light of the new legislation.

Range Limited

The new law permits equipment with a maximum power output of 0.5 watts and the use of only the first 22 channels of the 27 MHz waveband. Quite apart from the limited range this offers ("You could just about send a signal across a busy street in downtown Brussels," grumbled one disgruntled *Cibiste*), no such equipment is available on the Belgian market.

The equipment available here mostly corresponds to the more generous U.S. specifications of 4 watts and 40 channels, which was freely sold in Belgium under previous legislation that permitted its sale but not its use.

A clause in the new legislation provides for a transition period until January, 1983, during which CBers may continue to use the equipment that they owned before

Nov. 1. In other words, it is now legal to use it, but not to sell it.

The government's legislation applies controls in an area where there were none before. CBers now have to register with the authorities and obtain licenses.

A specific channel also being set aside for distress or emergency calls and another for traffic information.

The amnesty period allows CBers in Belgium to carry on more or less as before and gives the government a breathing space to work out definitive legislation based upon experiences during the period of grace.

"It's a new and exciting means of communication in a world where we don't communicate nearly enough," says J. Herzet, president of the Ucle Citizens' Band Association — one of several organizations which have emerged from the underground in the light of the new legislation.

"Most *Cibistes* who are serious about it do it for the pleasure of making direct contact with other people, ideally from different countries, different cultures, sometimes thousands of miles away. It's a kind of international brotherhood of the airwaves."

But it is this international dimension that is causing most concern to official bodies such as the International Telecommunications Union, the Geneva-based UN agency that negotiates international agreements on the airwaves. CBers in Brussels using sophisticated equipment have communicated with enthusiasts in such far-off places as Brazil and New Zealand.

Complex Area

With the increasingly sophisticated equipment, many CBers who do not have the necessary special technical skills or qualifications are moving into a complex area that until now has been the exclusive preserve of the radio amateur, or "ham operator."

It seems inevitable that more stringent controls will be applied and CB will revert to the regional facility that it was initially intended to be.

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Fashion

The Hapsburgs a la Diana Vreeland

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (IHT) — When the New York Metropolitan Museum opens its doors tonight for a black tie evening launching the "Fashions of the Hapsburg Era: Austria-Hungary," it will be another feather in Diana Vreeland's brilliant cap.

It will also be a premiere not only for New Yorkers but for the world as most of the costumes have never been out of museum warehouses in Vienna and Budapest. (The show will be open to the public on Dec. 11).

At an age when most women sit down and take up knitting, Mrs. Vreeland, the former editor of *American Vogue*, has staged an extraordinary comeback. As a special consultant to the costume institute at the Metropolitan Museum of Art (a job that was custom-made for her after she retired from *Vogue*), she has drawn millions to look at fashion.

She's had eight shows since her Balenciaga retrospective in March, 1973. In 1976, her "Glory of Russian Costume" drew 835,862 persons in nine months. With that show, ethnic became chic overnight.

Injects Life
Fashion retrospectives, as Mrs. Vreeland sees them, are necessary to inject life into what people, at best, would consider dead clothes of dead ages. Under her magic, a whole era returns to life, with its cast of emperors and courtiers, lackeys and horsemen and also, its music and even its smell.



Vreeland in museum office.

"We always have a scent," Mrs. Vreeland said. "Last time, we had Mitsuko (a Guerlain perfume); that was done for Diaghilev. This time, we have lavender, which is the scent of the 19th century. It was part of that period."

The music that will drift through the exhibit will be a period potpourri, opening with Richard Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" and closing with Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1" with, in between, more of the same marvelous schmaltz such as Richard Tauber's "I'm in Love with Vienna" and, naturally, "The Blue Danube."

As Mrs. Vreeland and assistants were putting the finishing touches on the exhibition, you could see the magic taking form. The walls, draped with deep black

and gold lame, were perfect foil for the richly embroidered, sable and velvet uniforms, trimmed and braided to death. "The Hapsburg court," Mrs. Vreeland said.

For once, the men will outshine the women. "The men, but look at the men!" Mrs. Vreeland exclaimed, passing by Emperor Franz Josef, in full regalia.

150 Costumes

The exhibition includes 150 costumes and lots of room has been given the riding world, including the carriage of the Algon (Napoleon's son) that was found in Schoenbrunn's carriage house. Mrs. Vreeland said, "I miss the world of animals," she added. "One of the greatest losses of the 20th century is the horse," she said, patting some gorgeous old saddle, over a gilt and red velvet blanket.

Mrs. Vreeland is known for her majestic if often bizarre pin-nose costumes and going around the show with her men picking up a few more. For instance, asked where was the head of a splendidly uniformed officer, he answered: "What head? He has none. It's so much more dignified. We're not showing mannequins here. This is not Madison Avenue."

Then, in front of a trumpet, Mrs. Vreeland swung her cane in his black feathery hat. "We're going to have a little breeze here. I want those feathers to blow." Passing some magnificent, multi-colored jewelry, she said: "Chanel. She got it straight from Russia."

In another room, draped with pale green moire walls, she said: "Of course, everything will be very dimly lit. It must be like a ghost town. Long ago and far away."

The show also has its fashion star, Empress Elizabeth, who was always so fashion perfect, including when mourning her son, Prince Rudolf, who shot himself at Mayerling.

Lived in Europe
Asked why she organized the exhibition, Mrs. Vreeland said: "It's always the same thing. I think about it." She added she having lived in Europe during earlier years, "I've been in Central Europe a lot. It was not alien to me."

As for the influence that she might have, Mrs. Vreeland said: "I never think of the influence, but people will enjoy it. The music, the smell." Nevertheless, Herbert de Giverny has already been taken on a private tour in he, for one, was captivated by splendid, fur and gold trimmed marvellous coats, Mrs. Vreeland said.



Jean Druessdow puts finishing touches on display.

Dance

A Week of Immersion in Bournonville

By David Stevens

COPENHAGEN (IHT) — The week of total immersion in the ballets of August Bournonville, which the Royal Danish Ballet has just paid him homage on the centenary of his death, was like a trip into another world both in space and in time.

For one thing, Bournonville's ballets are resolutely Danish, either explicitly, as in the history and local color of the Napoleonic-era "King's Volunteers on Amager," or implicitly, as in the understated Spanish dance paraphrase of "La Ventana."

For another, many of the ballets exude a rich aroma of early Romanticism, in which the world of trolls, magic fiddles, changeling children and underworld spirits co-exists with real people and real problems. This is true of "La Sylphide," his best-known work and the most exportable, but also of "Napoli," "A Folk Tale" and "Kermess in Bruges."

But none of this would still be alive if it were not for the choreography, which is musical, flowing and complex, placing a stress on fleetness and naturalness, yet more difficult in ways than some of the classical-romantic ballet's more flamboyant schools. Not for Bournonville the rest before launching into a "big" step and the full, applause-inviting stop that follows. The preparations for his big statements are steps in themselves, and once the "big" step is over the movement continues, often in unexpected directions.

The importance of male dancers in Denmark is a reminder that Bournonville was for almost 20 of his 50 years as court ballet master, his own principal male dancer. His men are usually the central characters in his ballets, with the result that male dancing has never been discredited here. Indeed, one of the problems of the Royal Danish Ballet is that it has become a supplier of male dancers to the world — Erik Bruhn, Flemming Flindt, Peter Martins and Adam Lueders among the best-known of them. Next year one of the company's most gifted young male soloists, Ib Andersen, will leave at least temporarily to join the New York City Ballet.

Perhaps the smallness of the stages Bournonville had to work on had something to do with his style. There is no room for long diagonal sweeps, so that sequences are broken up and given unexpected shifts of direction that contribute to the complexity, and interest, of the choreography.

As important as Bournonville is for the company's style and repertoire, this week-long festival hardly amounted to a rounded picture of the Royal Danish Ballet. One reason is that the nine ballets and ex-

cerpts given here are only a fraction of the more than 50 ballets he created, but they are all that have been handed down substantially intact.

Also, the company has a long history. "The Whims of Cupid and the Ballet Master" by Vincenzo Galeotti, one of Bournonville's predecessors, is credited as the oldest extant work in the ballet literature of the West, having been in the company's repertoire since 1786. And, even as the company was performing Bournonville last week, it was rehearsing a triple-bill of Glen Tetley's dances — "Le Sacre du Printemps," "Voluntaries" and "Greening."

Bournonville also is important to the company for his school classes, codified by his disciple and successor, Hans Beck, into a series of six classes, one for each day of the working week. Beck also is responsible for some of the choreography that has come down, notably the solo variations in the exuberant final act of "Napoli," the act that brought the week to a festive and ecstatically cheered conclusion.

Beck was still alive to help Harald Lander restore many of the ballets in the 1930s and '40s, and this festival would not have been possible without the active participation of two Bournonville pedagogues, Kirsten Raley, associate artistic director under Henning Kronstam, and Hans Brenaa.

It was instructive to see a film taken in the first decade of this century showing Beck, other dancers of the era. On the film, the films are a guide to the company, but on the other hand, they show that no tradition was fixed. While the essential style remains, today's Danish dancers, thinner in build and more active in movement than their predecessors.

The Bournonville week also is a good opportunity to become familiar with a youthful and immensely attractive company — even if, some contend, it is not in the class as the Royal Danish Ballet of a generation ago. Young dancers like the virile and noble Arne Lumsen, the lyrical Ib Andersen, energetic and precise Frank Andersen, and among the women, Ida Kirke, Lis Jeppesen and Kloborg, are insurance for the future. So is the continued presence of many company veterans — Kim Simone, Niels Kehlet, Niels Larsen, Fredrik Bjornsson, Kronstam — pillars of strength stage presence and mimic talent important character roles.



Arne Villumsen and Lis Jeppesen in "La Sylphide."

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PARIS, DECEMBER 1979

Australia

Vast Energy Deposits Provide Economic Boost



Wheat harvesting in Western Australia, the second largest wheat-producing state on the continent, in 1978-1979.

Fraser Seen Holding Office 4 More Years

By John Shaw

CANBERRA (HT) — After four years in power, the Australian federal government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has a better than even chance of holding office for another four years. A betting man like Robert Hawke, the union leader whose own popularity polls are far above Mr. Fraser's, would be unlikely to heavily against the government's winning the 1980 election. Current show it trailing the opposition Labor Party, a union-based party of moderate left, in public esteem. Nevertheless, Mr. Fraser's ruling business coalition of the Liberal Party (moderate urban conservatives) and Country Party (an agricultural pressure group) is expected to win next year, though with a reduced majority. It was elected in 1975 and re-elected in 1977. Midterm public opinion polls in Australia and elsewhere usually show governments in some disfavor, so neither Mr. Fraser nor Labor Party leader, Bill Hayden, see current surveys as a clear lead to the election.

'Deprived Classes'

Hayden, 46, a former policeman and economics graduate, was well-known as minister and treasurer in the 1972-75 Whitlam government. Mr. Hayden is quiet, plain, and earnest. He describes himself as "a product of the deprived classes." He strives to give a low profile impression of credibility. This is in deliberate contrast to the image of his predecessor, Whitlam, a dynamic evangelist of reform.

Fraser, 49, has an aloof, almost paternalistic manner, on the other hand. He seems to view government as a boardroom or private club, best suited to a coterie of well-heeled and well-meaning gentry. Since Australia is a conservative country — the social democrat and reform groups have been longer out of power here than in any other Western country — this attitude is widely accepted. In 1972, Mr. Fraser put together a coalition of unionists, migrants, and middle class liberals to break that pattern briefly. That coalition splintered through internal divisions.

Third major personality on the political scene as the election year is Mr. Hawke. He is leaving the presidency of the Australian Commerce Union (ACTU), which he has held for a decade, for federal politics. According to all polls, Mr. Hawke, 50, is the best known and best liked political figure in the country. He is also generally recognized as the nation's best debater and hustling performer. He was once a professional boxer and a good cricket player, which gives him added credibility in this, his new, political life.

Hawke is not afraid to think the unthinkable and say the unspeakable. He has said that a quarter of federal ministers are non-elected experts, in order to get the best brains into government. He has also said that opposition by the Labor Party and groups to uranium mining is "futile"; and that Mr. Hayden is weak-kneed to the far left.

Observers believe that Mr. Hawke's blunt remarks about state governments may damage Labor in the next election since the mineral-rich states of Western Australia and Queensland, where most gain seats to win overall, are bastions of state rights and localism. Despite these verbal bombshells, Mr. Hawke has won a primary challenge Mr. Hayden for the Labor leadership. There, he is expected to win. Mr. Hayden had his party's leadership now and could therefore campaign in 1980 as an alternative prime minister to Mr. Fraser, then the prime minister. As it is, it is a fight between Mr. Hayden, an impressive figure on the hustings, and Mr. Fraser, a boring speaker and authoritarian figure. It is likely to be a bitter campaign, although not as hot as the battles of 1975 and 1977. Then the Australian body still bore the open wound of the "constitutional coup" of 1975, in which the Labor government was dismissed in circumstances which have been fully explained.

Scar Remains

It remains now is the scar, still vivid but no longer so painful. It is a scar of economic issues. These are ideological as well as technical. Labor government would tax big business more and spend more on welfare, whereas Mr. Fraser generally favors the law of the market. Corporate enterprise, and a smaller government role in social matters, the 1980 election is likely to be the truest test of national identity in Australia in modern times.

1972, Labor won because the conservatives were exhausted after a long time in power. The 1975 and 1977 elections had more emotions than next year, the battleground will clearly be economic philosophy. Exactly the Fraser government has been leading Australia is uncertain.

(Continued on Page 9S, Col. 7)

By Brian Gomez

SYDNEY (HT) — The troublesome 70s are blundering to a close for the "lucky country," with the new decade holding high hopes for a spurge of spending on natural gas and minerals.

The 1970s was a decade of excess. Big profits and soaring international sales early in the decade soon came under pressure of political grandstanding and international recession.

The 1980s brings the promise of steady, unhampered growth for Australia's mining sector, especially in main energy resources such as natural gas, uranium and coal and indirectly, because of cheap coal-based electricity, in a huge investment in aluminum smelting facilities.

There will be increasing exploitation of other minerals, ranging from iron ore and zinc to ilmenite and zircon.

Several Fates

The fate of Western Australia's North West Shelf natural gas project and that of uranium best reflects the problems of the 1970s. The nationalization of the first Labor government in 23 years as well as the environment and conservation issues kept energy resources secure within their geological traps.

The late Rex Connor, minerals and energy boss for most of the Labor regime from 1972 to Nov. 1975, staunchly refused to allow uranium mining and export because of his conviction that supply-demand projections were bound to cause uranium prices to quadruple by the mid-1980s.

And he was determined that the natural gas, 80 miles off Dampier in northwestern Australia's cyclone belt, should be earmarked for domestic use. He also wanted much greater Australian equity in the venture, harboring plans of buying up a major government stake.

Mr. Connor talked of a 3,000-mile transcontinental pipeline to carry the gas across the desolate, arid continent to the more populous coastal areas of the east coast. This was dubbed as "pipedream" by some oil industry spokesmen.

One area where Mr. Connor did have considerable success, although industry representatives say it is questionable, was his ability to force Japanese customers, with the implied threat of export embargoes, to significantly push up coal prices.

Recession

The Labor brand of politics, and the international recession in the wake of the OPEC oil price increase in 1973, saw the profitability and public esteem of the mining sector shrivel up. Exploration, the life-line of long-term mineral development, experienced a similar fate.

The traumatic sacking of the Labor government by the then governor-general, Sir John Kerr, brought to the fore Liberal Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his faith in a bigger role for private enterprise aided by restraint in government spending and growth.

A steady upsurge in exploration spending ensued, with the decade closing with mining companies once again reporting large profits from overseas sales. The glitter once again restored has sent cash surplus companies in search of big takeover bids and worthwhile joint ventures.

One of Australia's major family-controlled engineering-mining firms, Thiess Holdings, is currently resisting a \$500-million bid from CSR Ltd., a diversified Australian firm involved in sugar, mining and chemical manufacture. The attractiveness of Thiess is due to its rich coal holdings and high profits.

Since the Mr. Connor days, the cost of developing the North West Shelf has soared to \$4.4 billion, with one-third of the increase occurring in the last two years. The project is the largest ever planned in Australia.

Australia's largest company, the Melbourne-headquartered Broken Hill Pty Ltd. (BHP), purchased the controlling stake once held by Britain's Burmah Oil.

Final negotiations are underway for annual export of 6.5 million tons of liquefied natural gas, the maximum permitted by the government.

Preliminary tenders have been sent to selected construction firms overseas for the \$50-million steel-legged jacker — its weight will be nearly four times that of the Eiffel Tower — which will hold up the first production platform. This needs to be in place in 1982 so gas for use in Western Australia can be brought ashore in 1984.

A second platform, costing another \$450 million, will need to be in place prior to commencement of exports from 1986 onward.

The same northwestern region has the capacity to produce 100 million tons of iron ore annually for the world's steel makers from many billions of tons of reserves.

The availability of natural gas, iron ore and large fields producing salt from the sea — one iron ore executive admitted receiving complaints because winds blowing across the port tended to pepper up the stockpiles of salt — are a potent force for future industrialization.

Jumbo Mill

Although formal studies of a jumbo steel mill by a consortium of American, European and Japanese companies have been temporarily shelved, the West Australian Premier, Sir Charles Court, remains optimistic that in the period from 1985 to 1990, a steel mill with 10 to 12 million tons a year steel capacity can be set up.

The most exciting discoveries in the post-1975 era have been a diamond province in the aptly named Kimberley region in the northern part of Western Australia and a huge copper-gold-uranium deposit, near South Australia's Andamooka opal region.

The RTZ-controlled Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd. (CRA), Australia's largest mining firm, made the initial discovery, initiating a scramble for diamond leases.

A bulk testing plant was set up in August last year with several thousands of stones recovered in preliminary sampling work. A Melbourne stockbroker, McCaughan and Co., said if initial grades at a prospect only just discovered were proved, it would be feasible to produce 8 million carats annually.

The South Australian discovery was

made by an Australian firm, Western Mining Corporation Ltd. (WMC), which has established itself as the world's fourth largest nickel producer. Its Roxby Downs find is one of the biggest in recent years anywhere in the world. The strike area extends over several square kilometers.

In a deal with British Petroleum Australia, WMC sold the oil firm a 49 percent stake in Roxby Downs. BP is required to spend \$114 million on exploration, and ensure funding of around \$1 billion for an operation involving 150,000 tons of copper and associated by-products annually, and to pay WMC 2.5 percent of profits before depreciation and tax.

One reserves have yet to be assessed, and development is not expected before the mid-1980s.

Mining finally commenced this year at two uranium mines which will export about 8 million pounds of yellowcake to nuclear power stations from 1982 on. Several other firms are hoping to push the export figure upward fourfold by the mid-1980s.

Australia has one-fifth of the industrialized world's economically recoverable uranium.

The coal export trade, which until recently has been dominated by coking coal exports, mainly to Japan, is now experiencing major growth because power companies around the world, hit by rising oil prices, are turning to coal in a big way.

Coal Exports

Although steaming coal exports now only about 5 million tons annually, these are forecast to rise, both by the OECD and the Australian government, to around 120 million tons by the turn of the century.

The glitter promised for many minerals is also rubbing itself off in some areas of processing, the case being most pronounced for aluminum.

With most of the developed world's sources of cheap electricity exhausted, major aluminum producers such as Pechiney, Kaiser Aluminum, Alcoa and Alcan have decided to utilize the bauxite-alumina and local power to make aluminum.

Exports which are now only about 80,000 tons annually are set to soar to a million

tons by 1985 as a result of five firm plans for new smelters. Exports could further double by 1990.

Two new alumina refineries are being located south of Perth, Western Australia, at a cost of about \$1.5 billion.

In assessing development expenditure in the period to 1985, the Sydney firm of economic consultants, W.D. Scott and Co., estimated that \$11 billion will be spent on mining projects and a further \$2.6 billion on aluminum processing in a country with a population of only 15 million.

Most of the major oil companies, with Australian partnerships, this year launched one of the world's most expensive deep-water exploration programs in the Exmouth plateau, an area equivalent in size to England and Wales and lying 150 to 450 kilometers off Western Australia. (It is alongside the North West Shelf.)

Frontiers

Exploration is occurring at the frontiers of technology, with use of dynamically positioned drilling vessels, and there is no certainty how oil, at water depths of 800 to 2,000 meters, might be developed.

Only this month there has been a natural gas discovery on the northwest shelf but because of water depths involved, it cannot be commercially developed at the moment.

Because of the world energy crisis, the program is nevertheless continuing.

Four separate consortia launched exploration efforts in the Exmouth area with plans to spend at least \$330 million over five years. So far, five dry holes have been put down, each costing in excess of \$10 million.

Oil exploration is on the upswing throughout Australia. The country is two-thirds self-sufficient in oil, with a number of minor oil and gas strikes in recent months.

Rejuvenation of exploration and policies that guarantee prices equivalent to those for imported oil for new oil finds follow the downfall of the previous Labor government.

Promising New Relationship With the EEC

CANBERRA (HT) — After two years of "difficulty and confrontation," to use Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's words, Australia and the European Economic Community are now moving into a promising new economic relationship.

There is still much hard trade bargaining ahead. But the political framework for it has been strengthened by the settlement between Canberra and the Community last May under the umbrella of Multi-national Trade Negotiations, and the Brussels decision that Euratom has a mandate to negotiate nuclear safeguards agreements on uranium supply, for which Australia is likely to become the most important source for Europe.

Australia wanted an anti-protection bilateral trade pact with the community, but the EEC insisted on a package under MTN. Mr. Fraser dispatched a procession of ministers and officials to Brussels and other capitals. They complained of the "iniquitous" common agricultural policy.

They criticized as "intolerable" what they saw as the dumping of subsidized farm exports, including sugar and flour, particularly by France, in markets Australia also sought. They occasionally showed the uranium card on conference tables. (The MTN agreement did

open the door to one of Australia's exotic exports, buffalo steaks. These are considered a delicacy akin to venison in West Germany. Ironically, Australia was able to provide only 1500 tons this year of the 2250 ton quota.)

Aggressive Policy

This aggressive economic diplomacy — which the German press once described as "wild bull tactics" — had four results, as Canberra sees it. In general, the campaign showed that Australia was serious and persistent and had to be reckoned with in EEC calculations.

It led to modest practical gains in the form of improved access for Australian beef, fruit, cheese, and some industrial exports. It produced an agreement for regular Australia-EEC talks at ministerial level, the first round of which will be held in Canberra next April. And it led to an upsurge of interest in the community in Australia's mineral and energy resources.

A stream of European official and commercial delegations has lately been tramping through Australian coalfields and mining boardrooms. One thing they learned is that for the first time, Canberra is willing to permit the state governments, which control coalfield access, to borrow overseas to expand the infrastructure foreign coal

investors and customers will need.

Coal exports to the EEC, now running at \$450 million a year, are expected to soar to \$3 billion by 1990. (The EEC is already Australia's largest trading partner, after Japan. EEC sales here from 1978 to 1979 were \$3.5 billion. Australian exports to the EEC were \$2 billion.)

The sourest trade note remaining is sugar. Australia is pressing the EEC and the United States to join the international sugar agreement. It recently arraigned the EEC before a GATT tribunal on the sugar dumping issue. The tribunal's decision in November seems ambiguous but Canberra considers it will be useful in persuading the EEC to join the sugar pact.

Fraternal

Australia accepts that the era of massive free trade food exports to Britain ended forever with Britain's 1973 entry to the EEC. Britain has been very helpful to Australia, its Commonwealth partner, in Brussels, but again Canberra recognizes that Britain will not jeopardize harmony with the EEC for the sake of fraternal ties with Australia. However, Canberra is becoming more optimistic about the evolution of the CAP.

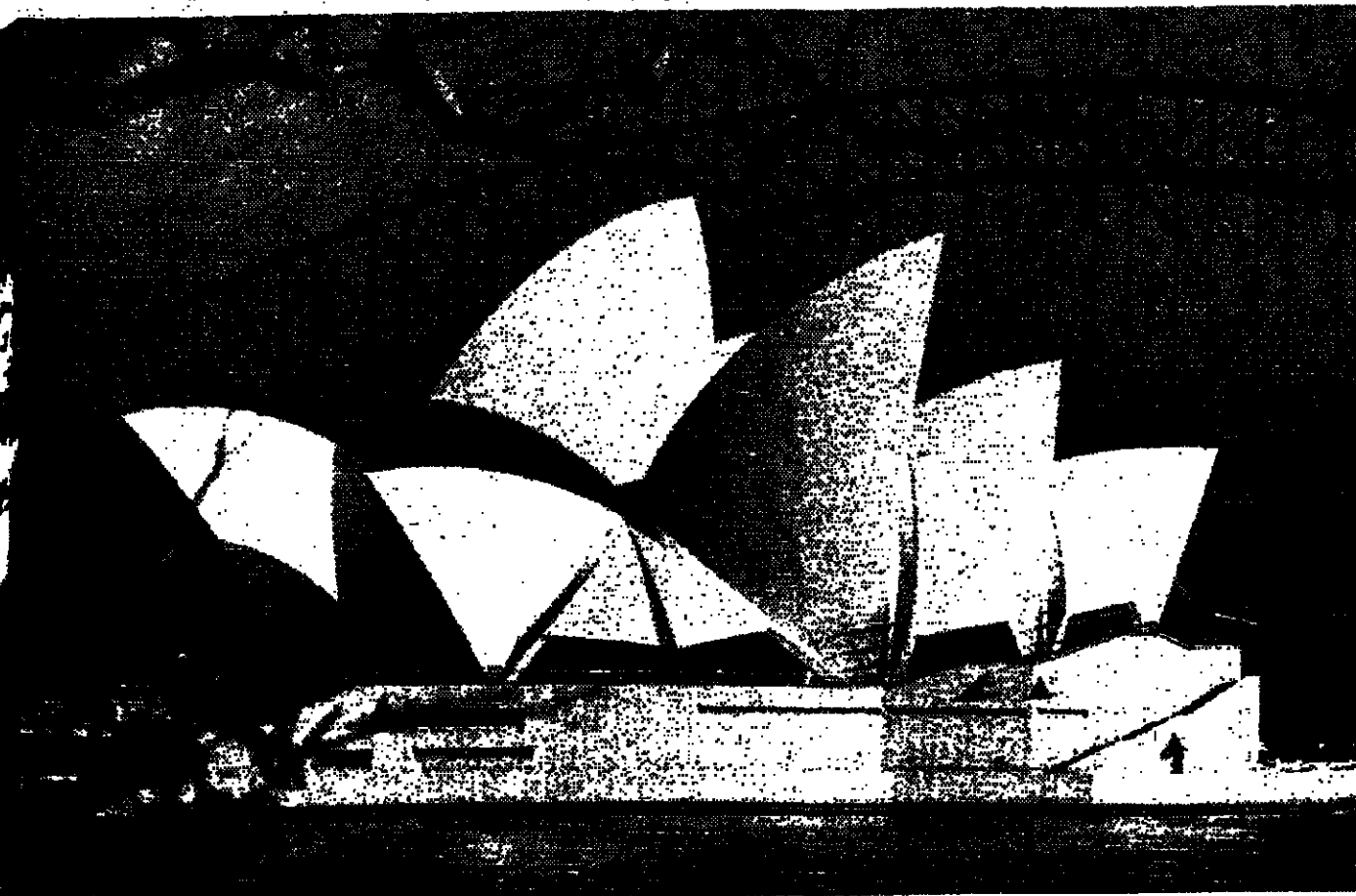
With Britain's becoming the largest contributor to the EEC budget

— money spent mainly on farm subsidies — and criticism of the CAP rising within the EEC, there is hope here that the policy will be eventually relaxed.

On the political side, relations with Europe are cordial. As a nation of largely British and European stock, Australia has a maze of private links with the EEC which reinforce official contacts. There are also shared interests in the Western Alliance, the UN and OECD. Political institutions are similar. The migrant communities have two-way political and diplomatic clout. For instance, they recently helped pressure airlines here and in Europe to cut fares on the Australia route. (Two key aviation decisions due soon in Canberra are the subject of heavy European lobbying. The European Airbus is being considered by internal airlines as a replacement for their aging Boeings.)

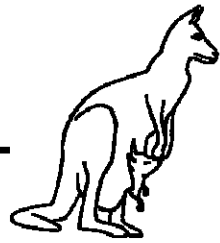
Australians now consider their country less frequently as a lonely outpost of Europe on the South Pacific edge of Asia. So they are surprised, even touched, to hear visiting EEC statesmen sometimes passionately refer to them in such terms. However, the European connection is strong and undeniable and recent diplomacy, however candid by both sides, has much improved the relationship.

—J.S.



The Sydney Opera House

John Cornwell



Australia and Asia Are Moving Inexorably Closer Together

By Harvey Stockwin

HONG KONG (IHT) — If, in some remote Asian province, you discover a road where none existed, it would come as no surprise to discover that it was also an Australian aid project.

Visit any government or business office in Asia, and you are likely to come across someone who was graduated from an Australian university or technical college. If you're looking for butter, fresh or frozen meat, or wine in any Asian supermarket, the odds are that Australian produce will be most readily and cheaply available.

Ask Asian foreign ministries which foreign diplomats they think are most closely attuned to the local situation, and in many cases they will recommend the Australian Embassy or High Commission.

In these and many other ways, Australia and Asia move inexorably closer together. The same degree of inevitability is not, however, always illustrated at the level of the Australian-Asian political relationship.

Few would question that Australia must come to terms with its Asian environment. Quite a few Asian nations attach considerable importance to close ties with Australia. But for all that, Australian-Asian relations remain a curious and unpredictable mixture of old prejudices and new hopes, of protectionism and liberalism, fear and generosity of fresh thinking and stable habit.

Latest Trends

These trends have been well-illustrated this year, as Australia's relationship with the five countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) became enmeshed in an unnecessary dispute over international air travel.

It was perhaps symbolic that, 30 years after the realization of the need to develop closer ties with "near north" dawned, Australia first sought to initiate a low airfare scheme, not with Asia, but with Britain, the old "mother country." Had low air fares with ASEAN been the Australian priority, Canberra would not only have avoided the dispute; it would have done something toward ending colonial nostalgia and making travel to Asia an Australian habit.

But that was not the way it was. Instead, low airfares to ASEAN took on the appearance of an afterthought, while low air fares to Europe took on the image of an Anglo-Australian airline monopoly. Initially, the various ASEAN national airlines were excluded from the new scheme. While the economics of the project were complicated, the politics became blatantly devious.

The Fraser government offered concessions to the four larger ASEAN countries, hoping thereby to undercut Singapore, the nation which was protesting the loudest because its fast-grow-

ing airline was the most affected by the exclusive nature of the low-fare scheme.

The implications were astounding. Strategically, Australian security requires ASEAN unity and stability. But, on this issue, Australia appeared to be trying the tactic of "divide and rule," hoping the five would not stay together on the issue.

Diplomatically, Australia has sought, with some success in the past, a good neighbor image with the non-Communist Southeast Asian nations. But Australia only conciliated ASEAN when it was forced to, when the issue aroused fury and created furor.

Internally, Australia needs close ministerial cooperation in order to make its regional relations cohesive, and in order to offset the ignorance of Asia in some parts of the Australian bureaucracy. But the Ministry of Transport paid little or no attention to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until it was almost too late.

ASEAN held together for compromise, and this was eventually achieved after protracted negotiations. But the whole episode was a setback for the "special relationship" that Australia likes to claim and which ASEAN is willing to develop.

It will be quite a while before Australian good will is again taken for granted by the ASEAN countries. Australian initiatives in the near future will be scrutinized more carefully than they have been in the past. Additionally, the airfare issue underlines the extent to which Australian-Asian ties are and will be inhibited by Australian economic protectionism.

Food Products

Australia itself resents the extent to which its food products are excluded from U.S. and European markets. Not only the ASEAN countries, but also the fast-growing industrial economies of East Asia feel the same way about the difficulties of getting through tariff barriers into the Australian market.

Many Australian products may be freely available in East Asian shops, but much less is seen of Korean shoes, Hong Kong textiles or Singapore electronic items on Australian shelves.

More shared security interests and military and economic aid will no longer be enough. Such participation will be a test for the maturity of Australia's Asian relationships and a challenge for Australian politicians.

Gone are the days when a secure Australian political leadership could manage government-to-government relationships with Asia, with little worry for domestic controversy. Australia's involvement in the Vietnam war ended the period when hanging on to American or British coattails could be a sufficient rationale for Australia's Asian policies. Now involvement in Asia

has to be steered amidst the imponderables of a much more lively public opinion, and the demands of more volatile party politics.

This changing pattern has been well illustrated by the vicissitudes of relations with Indonesia. Jakarta's forcible incorporation of the former Portuguese colony of Timor highlighted the difficulties. Knowing that it could not contest the issue in the first place, Australia really had no choice but to accept the change, hoping thereby to sustain close relations with Indonesia.

Question of Timor

But, on the Australian right, there was antagonism to Indonesia's use of force, and, on the Australian left, there was sympathy for the Timorese guerrilla movement for independence. The death of five Australian television-journalists during the fighting made quiet acquiescence to the Indonesian takeover even more impossible. The net result was that Australian politicians handled the situation poorly in terms of Indonesian nationalist sentiment, while the Indonesian leadership handled the whole issue very clumsily in terms of Australian domestic opinion.

Past animity, and the wider interests that both nations had in maintaining accord, prevented relations from deteriorating unduly. Nevertheless, some of the diplomatic intimacy was drained from the relationship by the fracas. Because Australia was nearby, it took much greater interest in Timor than the United States or Japan. Indonesians inevitably felt that their position was better understood by its more distant friends. Now, just as the Fraser administration was hoping the issue was fading away, it is re-viving, amidst reports of starvation and suffering in Timor, sufficient to earn it the title of Indonesia's "little Kampuchea" in the Australian press.

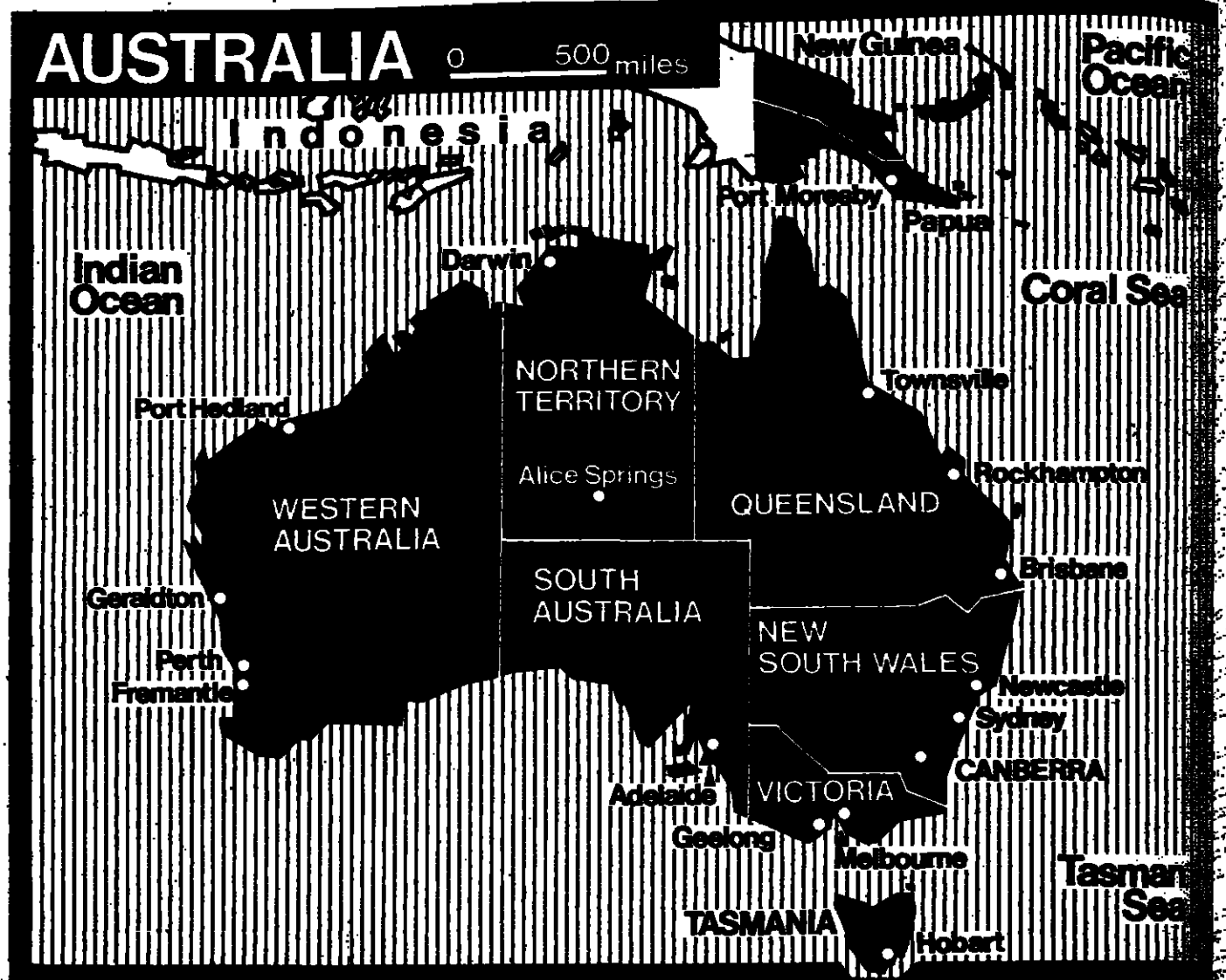
The three issues of cheap air fares, protectionism and Timor's absorption by Indonesia make it clear that close Australian relations with Southeast Asia cannot be taken for granted.

Australia will have to pay greater attention to what Asia wants and expects from the relationship. It will help if the Australian Foreign Ministry is not affected by personality clashes within the Australian cabinet and also if the Ministry regains the clout and prestige within Canberra that it often enjoys overseas.

Neighboring Regimes

Australian politicians of all parties will have to gain a defter touch in dealing with the predominantly authoritarian political regimes in its neighborhood. This will also require that they explain Asia better to their electorates. Asian states, on the other hand, will also have to learn to coexist with a more vibrant Australian democracy.

Meanwhile, in the wider strategic context, the



diminished or increased strength of Australia's relations with Southeast Asia will substantially affect Australia's standing with the major powers. Fraser's policy has been to take a strong pro-China stance in the Sino-Soviet split. Peking is more likely to judge Canberra's performance, not by its words, but by its ability to keep Russian influence at bay, both in the ASEAN area and among the newly-emerging microstates of the South Pacific.

Likewise, Australia expects Japan to regard it as something more than a provider of raw materials, food and energy and a market for Japanese products. Tokyo is only likely to do so if Canberra yields greater diplomatic clout in areas where Japan's interests are high but its political influence either weak or suspect.

Now that U.S. military power is no longer dominant in East Asia, it is unlikely that any administration in Washington will look with favor on Australian defense policy assumptions. These take U.S. support in any crisis for granted. But Australia's own defense forces have been run down to a dangerous level on the bland and naive assumption that Australia will not be threatened directly for the next 15 years.

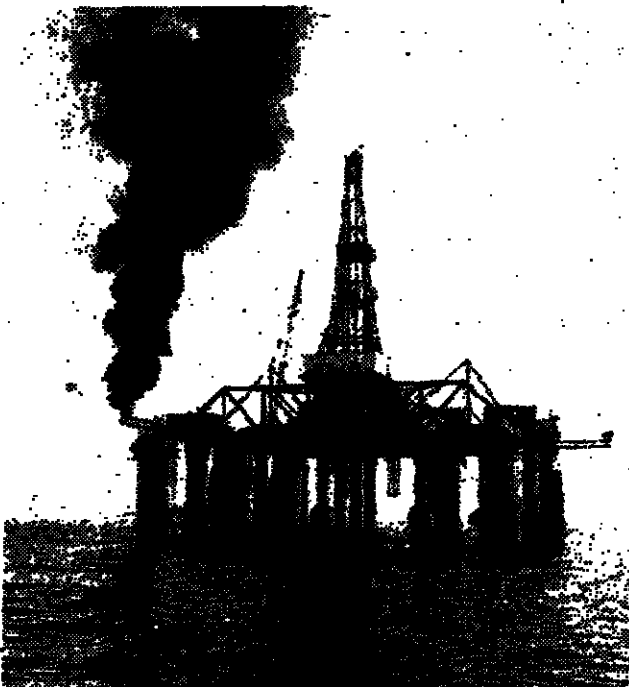
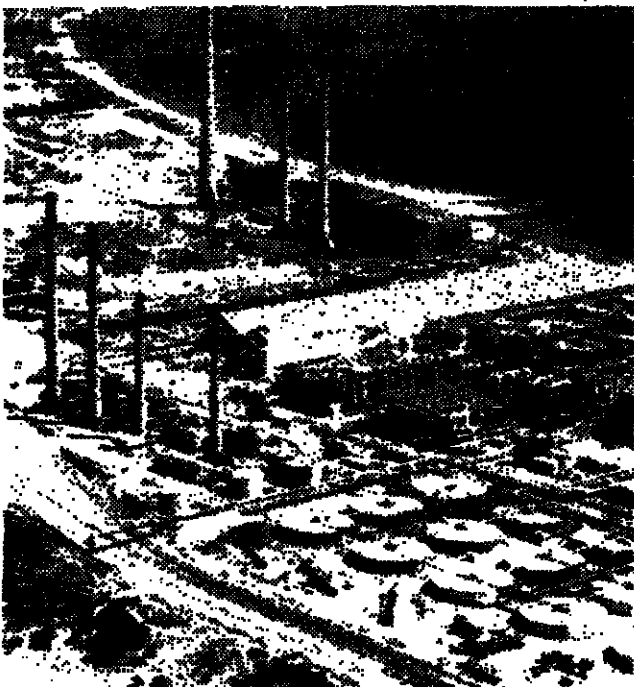
"We could not defend ourselves against an army of quadrupeds," as one defense scathingly puts it.

Australia relies on U.S. power, which is obviously overstretched by the need to be involved in the Indian Ocean.

Clear signs of reassessment are coming. The Asian diplomatic and political scene comes more fluid and, at some point, dangerous. But Australian politicians have a lot of leading to do if the problem of Australia's relations with Asia is to go on multiplying faster than the reptiles.

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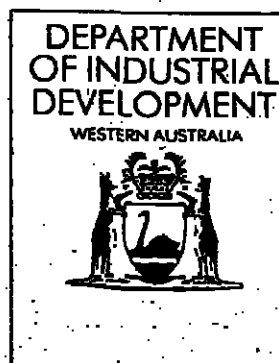
Huge as it is, the natural gas project is only one of several projects that will take place during the 1980's. A further \$4000M will be invested in iron ore, alumina, nickel, uranium, coal, mineral sands, solar salt — and oil.

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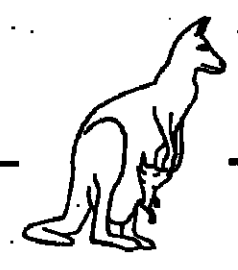
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Aborigines Face Modernity

Between 40,000 and 50,000 years ago, much of northern Europe was covered in ice from the last ice age. The first human inhabitants of the continent arrived on the continent of Asia.

Aboriginal people were not hunters of food gatherers. They developed a range of social and economic skills which enabled them to live in perfect harmony with the land.

As a result of the necessity to preserve their environment, they developed a deep attachment to the land. It came to be believed that every man was given life by a spirit which came from the land and which returned to it after his death.

The land was of fundamental importance to their philosophy for it not only provides a person's life, but it also houses the spirit of ancestors.

When the first Europeans arrived by 200 years ago, the Aborigines displaced from much of their traditional land and the equilibrium of the land by the new settlers.

European settlement posed a dilemma for which solutions are still sought: how could a stone age people find their place in a modern society without destroying the pride of race and their rich cultural heritage?

First the new settlers came to accommodate with the Aborigines but misunderstanding inevitably led to confrontation. Later, a policy encouraged protection and assimilation, which produced dependence and a loss of respect.

However, in the last decade there has been a basic change in attitudes, about to a large extent by Aborigines themselves.

Sense of Identity

Aborigines have demonstrated a renewed sense of identity and interest in their traditional culture, which has brought with it the desire for ownership of traditional land and aspirations for greater management and self-sufficiency.

The Australian government responded by setting up machinery to assist Aborigines on matters

which affect them and to involve them more closely in decision making.

In 1973 an advisory body was established to identify long-term goals and to advise the minister for Aboriginal affairs on Aboriginal views.

The body, now known as the National Aboriginal Conference, has 35 members elected in an Australia-wide poll.

In addition, the Minister has a formal advisory body known as the Council for Aboriginal Development with six Aboriginal members elected by the NAC and five other Aborigines nominated by the Minister.

Land Rights

One of the first practical effects of this new policy was the granting of land rights to Aboriginal communities. In 1977 the federal government passed legislation giving Aborigines ownership of land under federal control of 1,347,527 square kilometers, which represents almost 20 percent of the area of the Northern Territory.

The legislation also provides legal machinery for Aborigines to claim other traditional land. Several claims have already been heard by the Aboriginal Lands Commission, and as a result, legal title to several parcels of land has been granted to Aboriginal Land Trusts.

The Aborigines have complete freedom to decide for themselves what they wish to do with the land. A number of communities have begun cooperative ventures, mostly in cattle raising.

The land rights issue has been complicated by the nature of Australia's federal system of government which each state having jurisdiction over its own state land.

The various state governments have made differing concessions to land claims and it is hoped that the federal legislation will become a model for the states.

The Australian government has recognized that no project for the improvement of Aboriginal welfare will succeed unless the Aboriginal people are involved in finding the solutions to problems.

A health and medical system based solely on sophisticated technology, for example, has proved to

be inappropriate and Aborigines continue to suffer from a higher level of health problems than the rest of the community.

As nomadic people, the Aborigines once escaped many of the dangers that their present more settled way of life tends to create by contaminating the environment and breeding disease.

New Approach

The new approach is to enlist and train Aborigines as field health workers to pass on basic information about hygiene and the causes of disease, and to provide low-level health care.

A number of Aboriginal community health services staffed by Aborigines have now been set up.

The self-help policy has been particularly effective in the area of education. There are now more than 600 Aboriginal teaching assistants at all levels in the school system.

They provide a bridge between the home and school environments and help other teachers understand the culture and special needs of Aboriginal children.

The government also provides special grants to encourage Aborigines to go on to higher education in universities, teacher training and technical colleges, and colleges of advanced education. Last year 4,341 such grants were made.

Artistic Life

One of the by-products of the increasing self-confidence of the Aboriginal people has been a revival of interest in, and strengthening of their culture and artistic life.

Most forms of artistic expression concern the rich store of myths and totemic beliefs connected with spirit ancestors.

Paintings were traditionally done on rock faces and caves and on strips of tree bark with natural earth pigments. Bark painting today is considered one of the most important forms of primitive art.

Rock carving is no longer done, but Aboriginal artists are skilled wood carvers producing symbolic designs on painted burial poles or figures of birds and animals.

The Aborigines also have a rich tradition of oral literature—songs and dances.



Aborigines dance the Corroboree.

Travel: A Last Wilderness

SYDNEY (IHT) — Australia receives relatively few tourists — fewer than a million a year — because of its vast distance from Europe and North America.

But that same isolation has proved to be one of its main attractions. Many see the country as the last great wilderness — the last frontier.

Australia is a land of paradox. It is one of the oldest land masses but one of the youngest nations. It is one of the world's most sparsely populated countries and yet it is one of the most urbanized. It is also the only continent occupied by one nation.

It is also a land of contrasts. Its size, range of climate, unique fauna and flora and remarkable physical features provide an almost infinite variety of possibilities for the tourist.

Australia is the lowest, flattest of the earth's land masses. It is a land of hills, low plateaus and vast plains. The highest mountain rises just 2230 meters.

Nevertheless it contains a number of physical features which rank among the world's natural wonders.

Ayres Rock, a giant reddish rock rising 335 meters above the open desert plain in central Australia is generally recognized as the world's largest monolith.

The Great Barrier Reef, a marine paradise, is a belt of coral reefs and islands extending for about 2,000 kilometers down the northern coast of the State of Queensland. It is the longest in the world.

Less known, but equally remarkable are the vast wilderness areas of the continent. They range from tropical rainforest in the north, to shimmering deserts of red sand and stone in the center to impenetrable temperate rain forest in southwest Tasmania.

With an area of 7,686,844 square kilometers, Australia is the world's sixth largest country.

Plants, Animals

As an island cut off from the rest of Asia, many strange plants and animals found nowhere else have survived or evolved.

There are some 500 different species of eucalyptus tree ranging from one which survives in the snow and keeps its leaves to some which have

leaves hanging parallel to the trunk to conserve their moisture in the scorching heat.

Australia is the home of the world's second largest bird, the flightless emu, which can run at great speed. The lyre-bird, another flightless bird with a beautiful tail, dances in the forest and mimics the calls of other birds.

Among the many extraordinary animals are the amphibious egg-laying platypus, the spiny echidna, the pouched kangaroo, the koala and the wombat.

Australia is by far the world's driest continent. The largest river, the Murray, takes a year to discharge what the Amazon empties into the sea in a day and a half. Fifteen of the world's rivers each carry more water to the sea in a year than all the Australian rivers combined.

Australia extends over 30 parallels of latitude. Superimposed on the northern hemisphere it would stretch from Switzerland to Ghana.

Needless to say it is a country of vast distances, stretching for over 4,000 kilometers from east to west. The journey from Sydney to Perth on opposite sides of the continent is greater than from Amsterdam to Damascus.

Although the climate varies considerably from north to south, most Australians enjoy a very mild climate.

However, there are large tracts of alpine country in the south-east of New South Wales and Victoria which are covered in snow in the winter and which support many well-patronized ski resorts.

Australians take advantage of their long hours of sunshine to play sport of one kind or another, so the country offers a large diversity of sporting facilities for visitors, as well as a large range of spectator sports.

Fraser Is Seen Retaining Power for 4 More Years

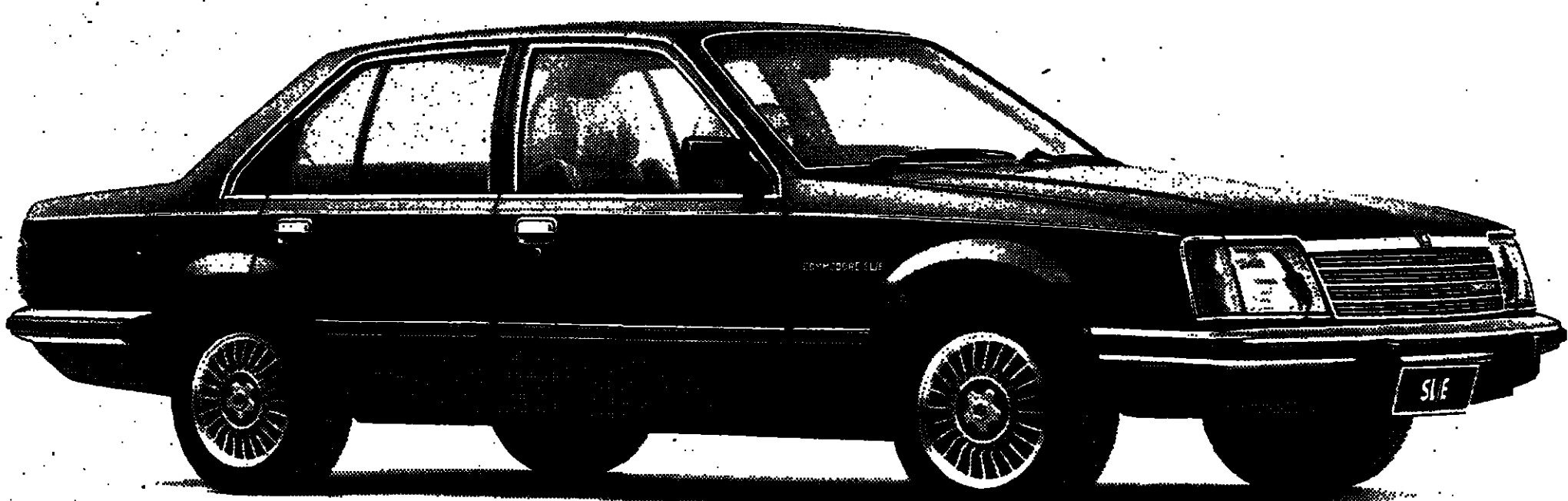
(Continued from Page 75)

clear, for it shuns economic planning, has lacked any public philosophy beyond a hard-nosed, business-oriented approach stressing corporate endeavor, the development of natural resources and encouragement of foreign investment.

Economically, this may lead Australia to become a quarry for the multinationals or to reduce its economic independence. Or it may lead to a new era of equitable affluence. Mr. Fraser has summed up his belief in individual enterprise in the phrase "life wasn't meant to be easy." Labor says this means devil take the hindmost. Mr. Fraser says it means effort will be rewarded. For any Australian government in the 1980s, the political trick will be to share the cake of the coming energy-based export development boom beyond the corporations and thus prevent a backlash of economic nationalism.

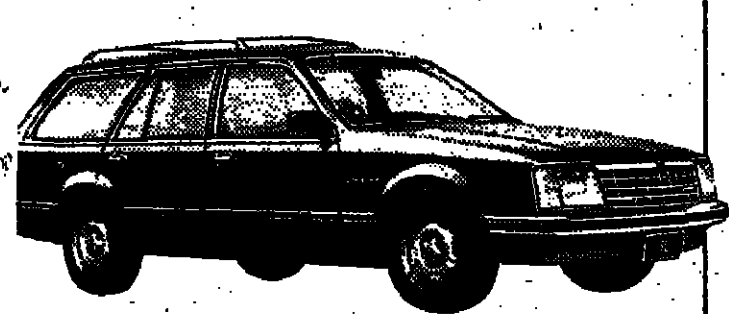
The growing foreign control of the coal, uranium, oil, and gas deposits already known, or being sought, contains political dangers. In a sense, Mr. Fraser has been a lucky leader. Whether Australia is lucky to have him remains to be seen. In 1977, he promised to cut inflation, unemployment and taxes. But jobless totals have grown to 6 percent, inflation has jumped again to 10 percent, and an income tax surcharge was imposed for 18 months.

However, as he enters election year, Mr. Fraser can point to some business revival, can promise a minerals boom linked to world energy demands, and knows from recent experience that jobless totals are less politically important than job totals. The OPEC oil price revolution, whose first inflationary impact helped bring down the Whitlam government, is now, through soaring revaluation of Australia's vast energy deposits, providing the Fraser government with a sound chance for survival, despite its poor economic performance over the past four years.

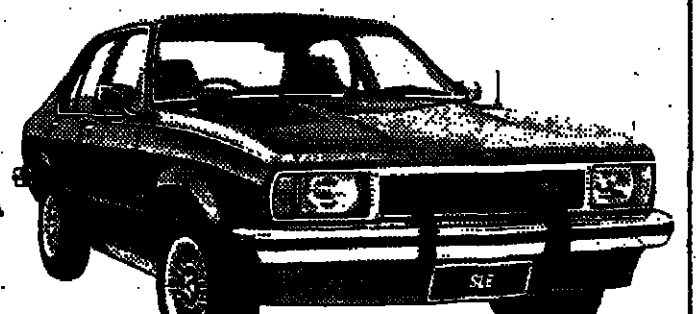


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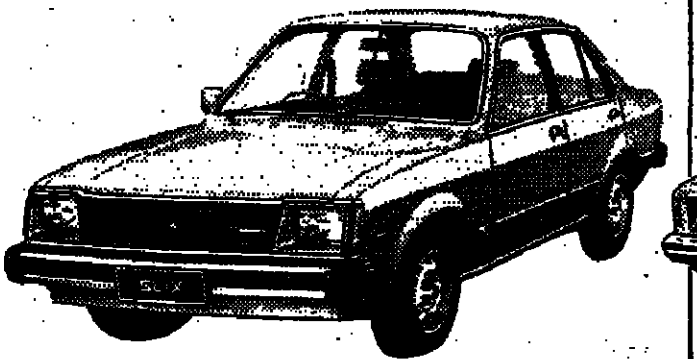
Commodore SL Wagon



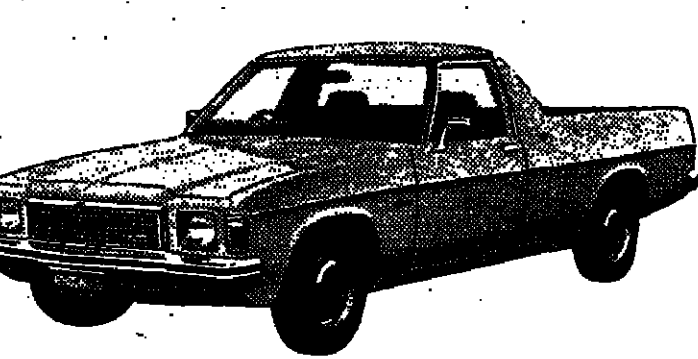
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Statesman Caprice



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Ending of the White Australia Policy

By Harvey Stockwin

HONG KONG (IHT) — When the history of Australia's relations with Asia in the 1970s is written, a particular achievement will probably stand out: the ending of the White Australia policy, and therefore, of the restrictive immigration practices making Australia a part, but not of Asia, close but

Deep in the Australian psyche, the apprehension remains of the vague "hordes" to the north, anxious to descend upon Australia.

still distant, concerned but, in a key sense, uninvolved.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the restrictions were effectively eroded. By the beginning of the present decade, former Australian Prime Minister John Gorton was saying, in Singapore, that Australia must become a multiracial society. But it was left to former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam three years later to formally and eloquently bury White Australia.

Under his administration, would-be Asian immigrants to Australia at last found the Australian effort as

both a cause and an effect of its close relations with the five countries of ASEAN (Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines).

Australia appreciates ASEAN worries and problems as the countries of first asylum and seeks to respond as best it can. At least in regard to refugees, Australia acts in advance of American pressure upon its allies to do more to solve a humanitarian problem.

But if the Australian refugee ef-

forts point to the end of the White Australia policy, the flood of arrivals from Vietnam may also threaten that achievement. In a sense, the refugee flood comes too soon. Asian migration into Australia has, in any case, increased considerably over the last few years, to 29 percent of the intake. The refugees will inevitably increase that percentage. The government has to handle the problem of assimilation at a time of high unemployment.

In addition to the fringe groups

on the right that are racially averse to any intake, some of those who opposed the Vietnam war on the left are equally against accepting its human leftovers.

Ending "White Australia" did not eliminate the racial fears which sustained it for so long, however. Deep in the Australian psyche, the apprehension remains of the vague "hordes" to the north, anxious to descend upon Australia. In-

Timor in 1975 aroused this dormant fear.

The fact that some "boat people" have arrived directly on Australia's northern shore also fans the irrational. This creates a climate that otherwise respectable politicians may play upon at election time, creating an explosive issue that would harm Australia's regional relations.

"It is easier to sustain a vigorous program of refugee acceptance by due process than if the refugees just arrive unannounced which causes much more disturbance."



Vietnamese refugees crowd the deck of a ship in Southeast Asia.

ships and negate the very real gains that have been made.

It is exceedingly difficult for any Australian leader to attain the public affection and respect that would enable him to demolish the mythical fears head-on. A Canberra response to this potential problem has been to quietly ask Southeast Asian countries not to directly divert the boat people onto Australia, as Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew had, at one stage, threatened to do.

As Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser put it in a recent interview: "It is easier to sustain a vigorous program of refugee acceptance by due process than if the refugees just arrive unannounced... which causes much more disturbance among the Australian population." So far, the ASEAN countries have gone along with this logic.

Australia, in turn, has concentrated its refugee efforts in the camps of Malaysia and Indonesia nearest home rather than in the equally large ones in Thailand and Hong Kong. On this issue, at least, Southeast Asian countries have appreciated the pressures of Australian domestic politics and responded to them. For all that, it is too soon to be certain that Australia's stable refugee intake will remain a significant diplomatic plus and not become a national and diplomatic minus.

Selection of Immigrants

By John Shaw

CANBERRA (IHT) — White Australia has in the 1970s become virtually color blind in immigration matters. But these are still contentious issues here.

The lunatic fringe on the far right bemoans the influx of Indo-Chinese refugees in "yellow peril" terms and puts up "Asians go home" posters. However, the majority of Australians has accepted the inflow which will reach 37,000 by mid-1980 on present plans. Ironically, some Vietnamese have already shown up in anti-Communist politics.

Another irony is that the National Veterans Association does not welcome Asian refugees although it championed Australia's military presence in Vietnam during the war there. The group, which now has little public influence, suggests that the Indo-Chinese be confined north of Capricorn to cultivate tropical crops. Since most of the refugees are not peasants and have urban and commercial skills, their potential as agricultural pioneers is low.

Another group of new refugees is similarly attracting comment, this time from the left, but it is also finding general acceptance.

These are the 4,000 or so white Rhodesian and South Africans now immigrating here each year. The opposition Labor Party claims that for

political reasons, these people are getting favored treatment from the Conservative government in being chosen from among the 350,000 migrant applications made each year. The government points out that they are a major source of needed technicians and professionals. Under Australia's new migrant selection system, begun this year and based on the Canadian system of points assessment, such applicants rate highly through their skills and language ability.

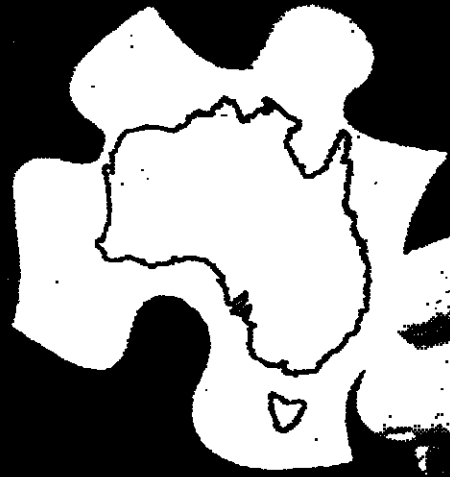
But so can many skilled nonwhites from countries where English is common, an area from East Africa to India to the Philippines. In fact, the unskilled Mediterranean provincial speaking only his native language who, for a generation, was mainstay of migration here is now relatively rare, accounting for only 5 percent of this year's 70,000 arrivals. The Indo-Chinese

refugee phenomenon has boosted the Asian share of immigration to first place for the first time — 20,000 or 29 percent. The other percentages are New Zealand and the Pacific 20 percent, Britain 19, Southern Africa 6, Northern Europe 5.4, the Midwest 3.9, Latin America 3.7 and North America 3.4 percent.

In the first post-war decade, most migrants were British or the displaced of Central Europe. Then came the Mediterranean wave which has made Italian-Australians the largest ethnic group and made Melbourne the home of the world's second largest Greek-speaking community. In the 1970s came the Lebanese and Turks.

Fortunately, and it is a sign of national maturity, most of the old emotionalism stirred with racism has faded from the debate, to be replaced with hard thinking.

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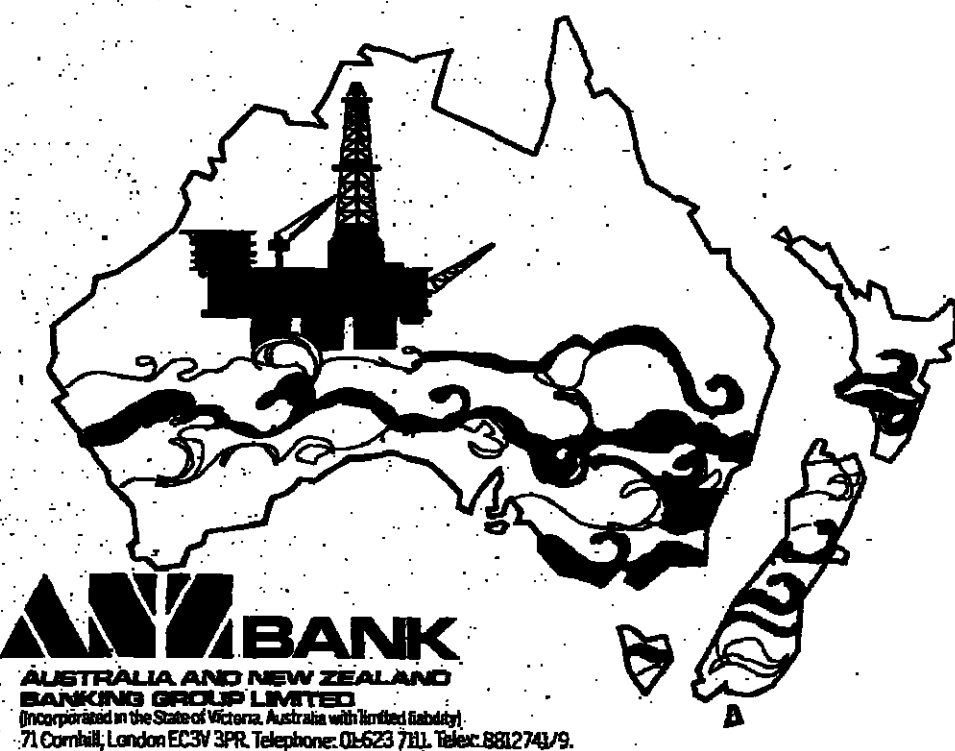
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Effort to Regain Strong Trade Position

By Brian Gomez

DNEY (IHT)—Australia's international position as a trading nation dropped from 13th to 15th place since 1974 despite increases in the sale of minerals and farm products. In this period, Australian trade almost doubled to \$100 billion, ending up in Australia's favor by about \$500 million.

The task facing us now is not to regain the ground lost, but to surpass our previous position to ensure continued growth and prosperity in our nation," said Deputy Prime Minister, J. Doug Anthony.

Anthony, who is also Minister of Trade and Resources, pointed out that Australia's growth in mining and agriculture, where the country has a marked competitive advantage, has helped to keep pace with manufacturing growth as the contributor to this decline.

Contraction of the EEC market for Australian agricultural products, following Britain's accession to the Community, has been a further factor and above the longer term, which has sharply reduced Australia's export market potential, he said.

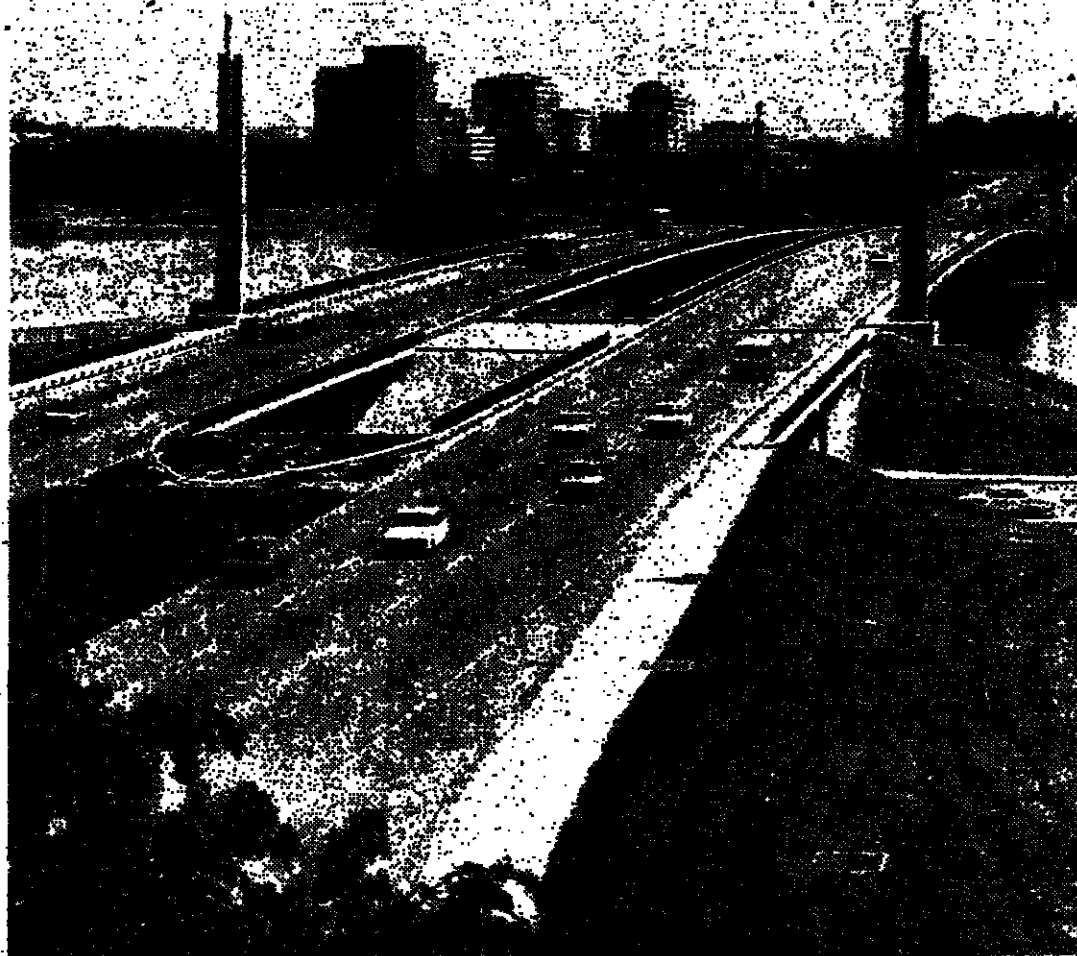
Severe Critic

Minister Malcolm Fraser has been a severe and frequent critic of the European Community's trading policies. Mr. Fraser is unhappy with the Community's common agricultural policy, which he says is a barrier to agricultural exports, and the virtually insurmountable subsidies, which, he said, amount to \$25 billion.

Mr. Fraser can spend years developing a market in Asia, only to have it taken away from us by subsidized European products," Mr. Fraser said in a speech when he launched a three-year "export now" campaign.

There is no way," he added, "that a country with 14 million people can compete with the subsidies of 260 million Europeans. Most of our European policy is not just a question of competition, it is also a question of the domination of other markets in which we are competing."

It is added to the flame because Australia's trade gap with Europe has been widening for years, reaching more than \$1 billion despite increased ship-



Commonwealth Avenue Bridge, Canberra.

ments of coal, iron ore and other minerals.

The deficit with the EEC works out at over \$2 billion, when services such as shipping and insurance are taken into account. The EEC is the largest exporter to Australia with sales worth \$3 billion annually, ahead of the United States and Japan, both of which sell goods worth more than \$2.2 billion. (Japan is the largest trading partner, since it buys nearly one-third of all Australia's exports.)

The recent round of multilateral trade negotiations won Australia some concessions, gaining her more predictable markets for agricultural products in Europe, the United States and Japan.

The negotiations were toughest

with the EEC which agreed to a price freeze on all farm products in 1979-80, a reduction in the amount of domestic sugar output benefiting from subsidies, and substantially higher penalty charges for excess milk production.

A wide range of farm exports would have guaranteed levels of access with an increase in levy-free EEC imports of beef and a market for 3,000 tons of cheese. Similar concessions have resulted in expected beef exports to the United States this year of a record \$96,400 tons worth about \$920 million.

A GATT panel set up to examine Australian protests about the EEC's sugar policies agreed earlier this month that the EEC subsidy system had depressed world sugar prices and prejudiced the interests of sugar exporting nations such as Australia.

As a result, the current five-year EEC sugar regime, which this year will involve subsidy payments exceeding \$1 billion, will be replaced from July 1 next year. The subsidy is twice the world sugar price.

Mr. Anthony said that these sub-

sidies rocketed EEC sugar exports from 700,000 tons in 1975 to 3.5 million tons last year, at a time when the world's sugar producers were exercising strict controls on exports.

This economic irresponsibility by the world's largest trading bloc is deplorable and was the major factor in Australia's submitting its complaint to the GATT," he said. Built up under a cloak of protectionism to supply the home market, Australian industry is now affected by a number of conflicting cross currents.

About 50 percent of its manufactured exports now go to rapidly developing market economies in Asia which, the fastest growing in the world, also offer the best prospects for increased exports of machinery, equipment and other products.

Favorable Trade

And, in contrast with the European situation, Australia has a favorable trade balance with these developing countries — South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and the five members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Two ASEAN countries, Malaysia and the Philippines, have, in the past, threatened trade sanctions against Australia if its trade barriers against textiles, timber and output of other labor intensive industries were not lowered.

But although there is increasing recognition of the need for lower tariffs and a more competitive manufacturing sector, the political realities of serious disruption in some industries, and the ensuing unemployment, make changes difficult to implement.

In one of his few major public addresses since retiring from politics, former Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam criticized the present Liberal government for wasting large amounts of time and effort in trying to gain economic advantages in Europe.

"Our salvation is on our own doorstep," he said. "The prime opportunities are in the Western Pacific, where some of the most dynamic economic growth in the world is occurring and where an expanding and enormous potential market exists."

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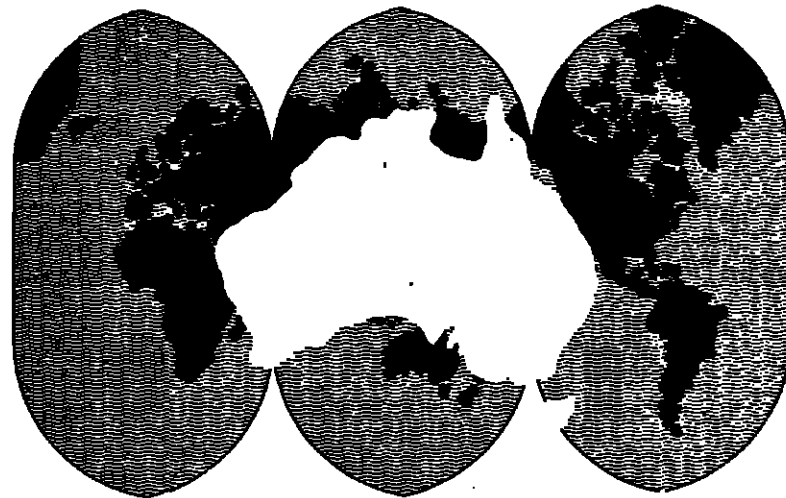
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10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4	11/5	11/6	11/7	11/8	11/9	11/10	11/11	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/15	11/16
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3/15	3/16	3/17	3/18	3/19	3/20	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	3/31	4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7
4/8	4/9	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	4/20	4/21	4/22	4/23	4/24	4/25	4/26	4/27	4/28	4/29	4/30	5/1
5/2	5/3	5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/11	5/12	5/13	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	5/25
5/26	5/27	5/28	5/29	5/30	5/31	6/1	6/2	6/3	6/4	6/5	6/6	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/10	6/11	6/12	6/13	6/14	6/15	6/16	6/17	6/18
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8/30	8/31	9/1	9/2	9/3	9/4	9/5	9/6	9/7	9/8	9/9	9/10	9/11	9/12	9/13	9/14	9/15	9/16	9/17	9/18	9/19	9/20	9/21	9/22
9/23	9/24	9/25	9/26	9/27	9/28	9/29	9/30	10/1	10/2	10/3	10/4	10/5	10/6	10/7	10/8	10/9	10/10	10/11	10/12	10/13	10/14	10/15	10/16
10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4	11/5	11/6	11/7	11/8	11/9
11/10	11/11	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/15	11/16	11/17	11/18	11/19	11/20	11/21	11/22	11/23	11/24	11/25	11/26	11/27	11/28	11/29	11/30	12/1	12/2	12/3
12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20	12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25	12/26	12/27
12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/9	1/10	1/11	1/12	1/13	1/14	1/15	1/16	1/17	1/18	1/19	1/20
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2/14	2/15	2/16	2/17	2/18	2/19	2/20	2/21	2/22	2/23	2/24	2/25	2/26	2/27	2/28	2/29	2/30	3/1	3/2	3/3	3/4	3/5	3/6	3/7
3/8	3/9	3/10	3/11	3/12	3/13	3/14	3/15	3/16	3/17	3/18	3/19	3/20	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26	3/27	3/28	3/29	3/30	3/31
4/1	4/2	4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/9	4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	4/17	4/18	4/19	4/20	4/21	4/22	4/23	4/24
4/25	4/26	4/27	4/28	4/29	4/30	5/1	5/2	5/3	5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	5/10	5/11	5/12	5/13	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18
5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	5/25	5/26	5/27	5/28	5/29	5/30	5/31	6/1	6/2	6/3	6/4	6/5	6/6	6/7	6/8</			

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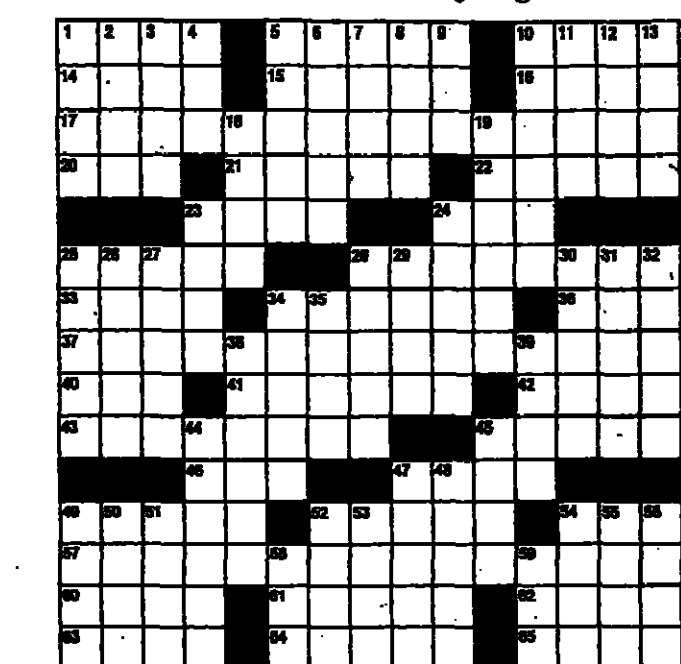
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International Herald Tribune: For a global perspective on world news

(Continued on Page 14)

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Amidst
 - Tender
 - Lake named for an engineer
 - Space
 - Crown
 - Folk singer
 - Conform
 - India or red
 - "Johnny!"
 - Dynamo
 - Whig's opposite
 - Feb., Mar.,
 - Risk of a sort
 - Insulator
 - Body of water north of Iran
 - Part of a circle
 - Group of the lower Niger
 - Conform
 - That, in Madrid
 - Exclusive license
- DOWN**
- Wear well
 - Stuffed
 - Word with half or platform
 - U.S.N. officer
 - First-rate
 - Get on a soapbox
 - Baby-bottle unit
 - Soup vegetable
 - Love to excess
 - Guide
 - Likewise
 - Rouse
 - En—(all together)
 - Abound
 - Valley, as in Arabia or Africa
 - Press
 - Boat material
 - Owens
 - Word with wise
 - Ignominious
 - Cabbie's concern
 - The Graces
 - waited on him
 - Arises
 - Lords' residences
 - First, in Frankfurt
 - Actor Ray
 - Portal
 - Thunder god
 - French physicist: 1778-1836
 - William of the apple
 - Like—from the blue
 - Cracker
 - Got up
 - Lively dance
 - Hurt
 - British gun
 - Wave
 - Picky
 - Kinds
 - Sharp blows
 - Feminine suffix
 - Eye or can follow
 - Lily plant
 - Missive
 - Dirk of yore
 - Pays up
 - Pigment
 - Yoke-board numbers
 - Origin
 - One on the "nay" side
 - Prefix for eight
 - Kin of guitars
 - Mast
 - Ally
 - Fissionable item
 - Odor: Comb. form
 - Night flier

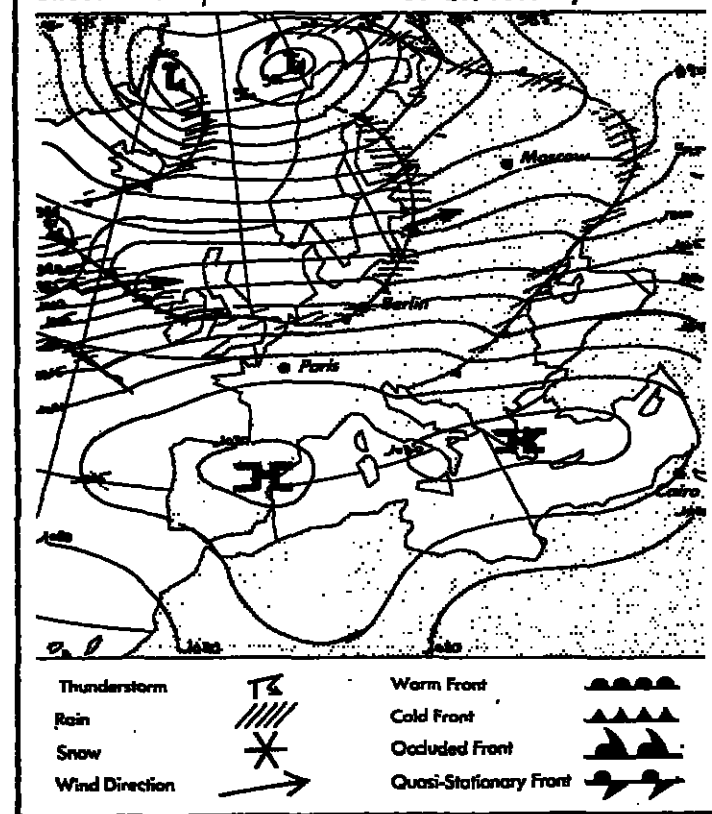
Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. AMIDST
 2. TENDER
 3. LAKE MEAD
 4. SPACE
 5. CROWN
 6. FOLK SINGER
 7. CONFORM
 8. INDIA OR RED
 9. "JOHNNY!"
 10. DYNAMO
 11. WHIG'S OPPOSITE
 12. FEB., MAR.
 13. RISK OF A SORT
 14. INSULATOR
 15. BODY OF WATER NORTH OF IRAN
 16. PART OF A CIRCLE
 17. GROUP OF THE LOWER NIGER
 18. CONFORM
 19. THAT, IN MADRID
 20. EXCLUSIVE LICENSE
 21. WEAR WELL
 22. STUFFED
 23. WORD WITH HALF OR PLATFORM
 24. U.S.N. OFFICER
 25. FIRST-RATE
 26. GET ON A SOAPBOX
 27. BABY-BOTTLE UNIT
 28. SOUP VEGETABLE
 29. LOVE TO EXCESS
 30. GUIDE
 31. LIKEWISE
 32. ROUSE
 33. EN—(ALL TOGETHER)
 34. ABOUND
 35. VALLEY, AS IN ARABIA OR AFRICA
 36. PRESS
 37. BOAT MATERIAL
 38. OWENS
 39. WORD WITH WISE
 40. IGNOMINIOUS
 41. CABBIE'S CONCERN
 42. THE GRACES
 43. WAITED ON HIM
 44. ARISES
 45. LORDS' RESIDENCES
 46. FIRST, IN FRANKFURT
 47. ACTOR RAY
 48. PORTAL
 49. THUNDER GOD
 50. FRENCH PHYSICIST: 1778-1836
 51. WILLIAM OF THE APPLE
 52. LIKE—FROM THE BLUE
 53. CRACKER
 54. GOT UP
 55. LIVELY DANCE
 56. HURT
 57. BRITISH GUN
 58. WAVE
 59. PICKY
 60. KINDS
 61. SHARP BLOWS
 62. FEMININE SUFFIX
 63. EYE OR CAN FOLLOW
 64. LILY PLANT
 65. MISSIVE
 66. DIRK OF YORE
 67. PAYS UP
 68. PIGMENT
 69. YOKES-BOARD NUMBERS
 70. ORIGIN
 71. ONE ON THE "NAY" SIDE
 72. PREFIX FOR EIGHT
 73. KIN OF GUITARS
 74. MAST
 75. ALLY
 76. FISSIONABLE ITEM
 77. ODOR: COMB. FORM
 78. NIGHT FLIER

WEATHER

ALABAMA	14	Fair	MADRID	14	Fair
ALASKA	13	Overcast	MIAMI	23	Fair
ARIZONA	12	Fair	MILAN	23	Fair
ARKANSAS	12	Fair	MONTREAL	14	Fair
CALIFORNIA	19	Overcast	MOSCOW	4	Fair
CANADA	18	Overcast	MUNICH	14	Fair
COLORADO	12	Overcast	NEW YORK	23	Fair
CONNECTICUT	12	Overcast	OSLO	14	Fair
DELAWARE	12	Overcast	PARIS	12	Fair
FLORIDA	18	Overcast	PRAGUE	12	Fair
GEORGIA	10	Overcast	ROME	17	Fair
HAWAII	12	Fair	SOFIA	4	Fair
ILLINOIS	11	Fair	STOCKHOLM	14	Fair
INDIANA	12	Fair	TEHRAN	14	Fair
IOWA	12	Fair	TEL AVIV	22	Fair
KANSAS	12	Fair	TOKYO	12	Fair
KENTUCKY	12	Fair	TURIN	12	Fair
LACHARNA	12	Fair	VIENNA	12	Fair
LOUISIANA	12	Fair	WASHINGTON	12	Fair
MAINE	12	Fair	ZURICH	12	Fair
MARYLAND	12	Fair			
MASSACHUSETTS	12	Fair			
MICHIGAN	12	Fair			
MINNESOTA	12	Fair			
MISSISSIPPI	12	Fair			
MISSOURI	12	Fair			
MONTANA	12	Fair			
NEBRASKA	12	Fair			
NEVADA	12	Fair			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	Fair			
NEW JERSEY	12	Fair			
NEW MEXICO	12	Fair			
NEW YORK	12	Fair			
NORTH CAROLINA	12	Fair			
NORTH DAKOTA	12	Fair			
OHIO	12	Fair			
OKLAHOMA	12	Fair			
OREGON	12	Fair			
PENNSYLVANIA	12	Fair			
RHODE ISLAND	12	Fair			
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	Fair			
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	Fair			
TENNESSEE	12	Fair			
TEXAS	12	Fair			
UTAH	12	Fair			
VERMONT	12	Fair			
VIRGINIA	12	Fair			
WASHINGTON	12	Fair			
WEST VIRGINIA	12	Fair			
WISCONSIN	12	Fair			
WYOMING	12	Fair			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Japanese Company Plans to Send Water Tankers to Middle East

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (AP)—A major Japanese trading company is planning to use the tankers that bring oil to Japan from the Middle East to export fresh water to the countries of the Arabian desert.

"Japan imports 250 million tons of oil — mostly from the Gulf — but we can supply water in excess of that amount from just one tiny island," said Yoshiro Akiyama, the shipping manager of Mitsui Trading.

He said that there should be no problem using the empty tankers to transport water because the water

can be treated with activated carbon and made drinkable again.

"Government agencies in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have shown interest in the deal," Mr. Akiyama said.

He admitted, however, that the deal would not do much to offset Japan's oil bills, which this year are expected to surpass \$30 billion.

Japan imports 99 percent of its oil, and the ceiling price of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is \$23.50 a barrel. "The water will come to about three cents per barrel," the trading company executive said.

PEANUTS



B. C.



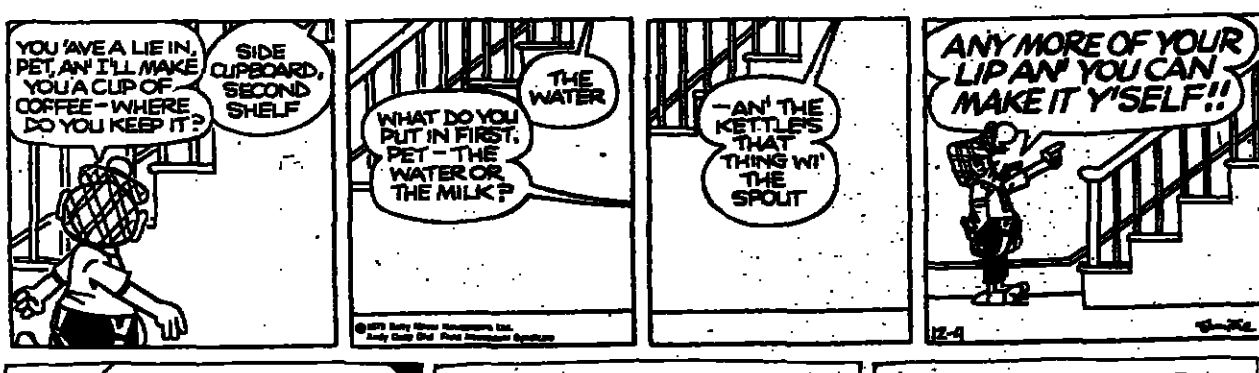
B. L. O. N. D. I. E



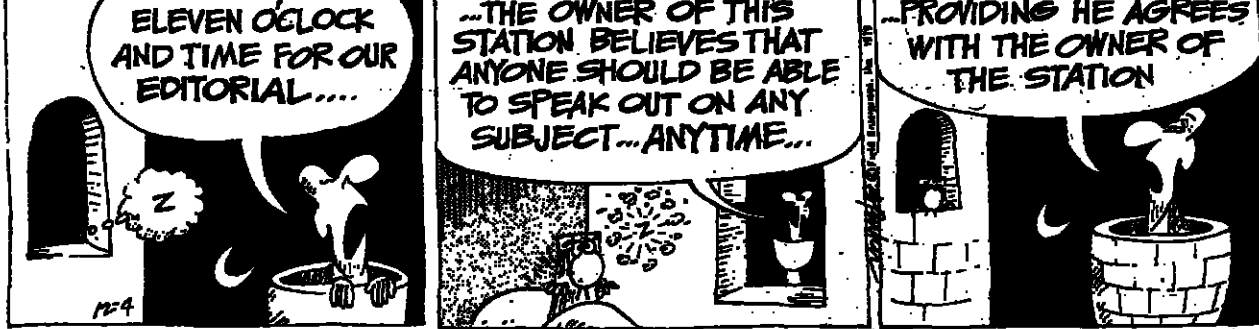
B. E. E. T. L. E



A. N. D. Y. C. A. P. P.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. O. F. I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N.



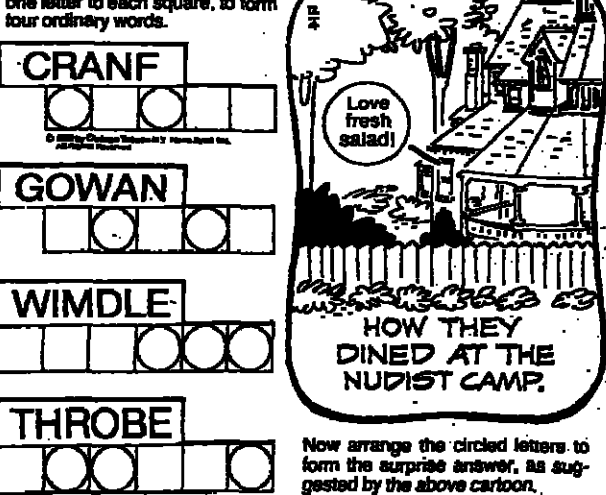
D. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THEY

Yesterday's Jumbles: OFTEN SWASH LIQUOR STUDIO

Answer: Why they all laughed when he sat down at the piano—THERE WAS NO STOOL

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THROWN TO THE WOOLFS

Leonard and Virginia Woolf and the Hogarth Press

By John Lehmann, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 164 pp. \$18.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

WHY does Bloomsbury continue to fascinate us? Is it that Virginia Woolf, Lytton Strachey and her friends cultivated a habit of grace and civility now largely washed from the world? That they managed to seem both aristocratic and bohemian? Or was it simply that people are taken at their word? "We are the mysterious priests of a new and amazing civilization," Lytton Strachey exulted; and that is how they have come to be seen.

Still, Bloomsbury emanates a less exotic aura in England than it does in America. Even the title of this memoir by an influential editor and literary figure who was a close friend of the Woolfs suggests a certain acidity toward his subjects. In John Lehmann's recollection, Leonard was "overbearing, obstinate and argumentative," and even Virginia—toward whom he is generally reverential—was "miserably and given to prurient interrogations about her friends' sex lives. The Hogarth Press, which the Woolfs founded and ran with considerable success in the midst of their energetic writing careers, was "the child their marriage never produced."

The source of these rather mean-spirited assessments was a feud that flickered intermittently over several decades. John Lehmann was a young man of 24, just down from Cambridge, when Leonard Woolf hired him as an apprentice manager in 1931. By then the Hogarth imprint had acquired an impressive reputation.

Upon his arrival, Lehmann promptly signed up Christopher Isherwood and a group of young Oxford poets—among them W.H. Auden, Stephen Spender and C. Day Lewis. But there was increasing friction with Leonard Woolf over Lehmann's wish to play a more decisive role in editorial matters, and within a year the two had parted. Induced to return after a six-year leave, Lehmann became a partner in 1938—an agreement that lasted until just after the end of World War II.

The particular circumstances of their dispute made for tedious read-

ing in the last two volumes of Leonard Woolf's autobiography, "The Years," which was just as general about the matter in his copious autobiography. Self-vindication never been a very compelling literary genre. But in "Thrown to the Woolfs" the survivor of the Bloomsbury pair has discarded his belief that "it is absurd, and dangerous, in one's later age, to look back on the resentments and struggles and tribulations of a younger career."

It is unfortunate that he did not new memoir provides little way of unfamiliar anecdotes, the writing shows signs of the People are introduced, significant such as the bombing of the flat in Mecklenburgh Square, dismissed in a phrase. "I should go into the details of that," the author declares. Why the memoirist be so eager to spare readers the details?

Yet I suspect "Thrown to the Woolfs" will find an audience. The same audience has devoured the many other tales of Bloomsbury can once thanks to Lehmann, "writing a shrine of a sibyl of the now." For despite his high grievances, the author of this doubly ambivalent memoir is thrilled by the Woolfs.

What will survive of the Woolfs? Virginia Woolf's novels, essays, no doubt; the writings of Maynard Keynes, Lytton Strachey's "The Victorians." And of the many names devoted to these memoirs, only Michael Holroyd of Strachey amounts to more than literary diversion. But until a writer acquires the historical, correspondence and editing in one's diary, the Woolfs have to rely on their exploits to provide the myths American culture has failed to generate.

James Atlas is on the staff of New York Times.

MY THEATRE LIFE

By August Bournonville. Translated from the Danish

and annotated by Patricia N. McAndrew.

Wesleyan University Press. 709 pp. \$37.50.

Reviewed by Jack Anderson

NOWADAYS, when ballet fans speak of "Mr. B," they mean George Balanchine. But 19th-century ballet had its own "Mr. B." The Danish choreographer August Bournonville, who died a century ago this year, Bournonville created ballets celebrated for their joyousness—and they can still be seen in the repertoire of many ballet companies.

Dance lovers have long known that Bournonville wrote an autobiography that the Danes consider a national cultural treasure. Now this massive tome, "My Theatre Life," originally issued in three installments between 1848 and 1878, has been translated into English as an obvious labor of love by the young American Bournonville scholar Patricia McAndrew.

Instead of presenting events in chronological order, as most autobiographies do, Bournonville's autobiography is arranged according to topics. The book is a real jumble. Yet, as one reads, one can discern not only the outline of a life, but also the outline of an attitude toward art.

Bournonville always sought to establish harmony between various, even contradictory, influences. Born in Copenhagen in 1805, he was proud of Denmark, yet regarded Paris as the center of cosmopolitan culture. And like many Scandinavians, he simultaneously gloried in Nordic lore and pined after the charms of sunny Italy.

Although in demand as a choreographer throughout Europe, he worked for most of his career in Copenhagen. Yet he was an inveterate traveler who went everywhere and met everyone worth knowing. He recalls the day when Rossini dropped by the ballet studio where he was studying. He is fascinated, but unconvinced, by Wagner. And

late in life he accuses Berlioz of "bellowing and hysterical howling." He is no glib tomes, however, for he can discern the political ties behind a country's traditions. In England, he is dismayed by the "classical" separation of the various social classes. Something of a liberal, he says the Danish monarchy, yet he is republican sympathies. Although a Protestant, he returns to one Lutheran when his minister sermonizes too glibly on original sin.

Such sentiments make Bournonville likable indeed. Less endearing, however, is his prudery. He is denouncing things as "outrageous" such things as short skirts, the cancan, many plays, day, including "Camille," a host of ballets by choreographers other than himself.

This prudery springs, in part, from Bournonville's ardor to convince people that ballet is great and morally respectable. Always the idealist, he sees the mission of art in general, the theater in particular, to infuse thought, to elevate the mind, to refresh the senses.

Perhaps the final paradox Bournonville is that although he was a product of the Romantic era, he was a Romantic whose works were devoid of melancholy, and eroticism. Bournonville loved dance at its best came to a warm heart, from a healthy nation. Judging from his biography, Bournonville, who may think of his prudish, is a pleasant, a very warm and a lively, healthy imagination.

Jack Anderson is on the staff of New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

DEFT card play worthy of a top hand helped South to bring home a difficult game on the diagrammed deal. He and his partner climbed carefully to the best contract of five clubs, and West led the spade king and shifted to a diamond.

It would seem that South was due to lose a heart trick and a trump trick in addition to the spade trick, but the bidding had provided some clue to the distribution. Trumps were not likely to break evenly, and the heart finesse was likely to lose.

Preparing for this, South won the second trick with the diamond ace and ruffed a spade. He cashed two trump winners, leaving West with a winner, and made the key play of continuing diamonds and ruffing the third round—his own winner—in the dummy. This gave him the entry to ruff another spade, leaving West with the only protection in that suit.

A trump trick was surrendered to East, who shifted to the heart ten. Spurning the finesse possibility, South won with the king and led his

last trump. This squeezed West the major suits, and the game was made.

NORTH
 ♠ 10 9 4 3
 ♥ A 8 4 3
 ♦ A 8
 ♣ 8 4 5

EAST
 ♠ A K J 7
 ♥ Q 7 2
 ♦ J 8 4 2
 ♣ 8

SOUTH (7)
 ♠ K J 5
 ♥ K Q 5
 ♦ A K 10 8 6 5 2

Both sides were vulnerable—2nd ding.

South West North
 1♣ Pass 1♣
 2♣ Pass 2♣
 3♣ Pass 3♣
 4♣ Pass 4♣
 5♣ Pass 5♣

West led the spade king.

Skiers' 'White Circus' Opens

and giant slalom — counting for the overall championship, the best four results in each will be credited this year. For the combined, the best three results will again count.

Points also will be awarded to the first 15 finishers in each race instead of the first 10. The points will

Fixing the Junkies

be given on a basis of 25 for first place, 20 for second, 15 for third, 12 for fourth, down the line to one point for 15th.

Under this system, the federation said after running it through the abacus, Stenmark would have retained his overall championship last sea-

USC's White Wins Heisman

impressed observers with his training runs. The women's team has lost Bernadette Zurbriggen, a top downhill, for the month because of a shoulder injury.

● Italy: "Luck is very important to us," says Daniele Cimini, the head women's coach. He denies that both the men's and women's

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	18	5	.780	—
Philadelphia	19	7	.731	½
New York	12	13	.480	7
Washington	10	12	.455	7½
New Jersey	10	16	.385	9½

Central Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	16	12	.571	—
San Antonio	12	11	.521	1
Houston	12	11	.521	1
Cleveland	12	16	.429	4

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Detroit	8	16	29 1/2
Minneapolis	8	16	29
St. Louis	8	16	28 1/2
Chicago	8	16	28
San Francisco	8	16	27 1/2
Seattle	8	16	27
Portland	8	16	26 1/2
Los Angeles	8	16	26
Golden State	8	16	25 1/2
San Diego	8	16	25
Phoenix	8	16	24 1/2
Memphis	8	16	24
San Antonio	8	16	23 1/2
San Jose	8	16	23
Utah	8	16	22 1/2
Denver	8	16	22
San Jose	8	16	21 1/2
San Antonio	8	16	21
San Diego	8	16	20 1/2
Los Angeles	8	16	20
Golden State	8	16	19 1/2
Portland	8	16	19
Seattle	8	16	18 1/2
San Francisco	8	16	18
Chicago	8	16	17 1/2
St. Louis	8	16	17
Minneapolis	8	16	16 1/2
Detroit	8	16	16

REFERENCE					Pittsburgh		10	8	24	82	80	
Division					Hartford		8	8	27	79	76	
					Detroit		7	10	79	74	74	
					Atlanta Division							
					W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
1					Buffalo	16	6	4	56	64	44	
2					Boston	15	6	3	50	89	64	
3					Minnesota	10	6	7	29	89	84	
4					St. Louis	10	7	7	29	80	80	
5					Quebec	8	12	4	26	75	70	
					Sander's Rancilla							
					Colorado 5, Boston 3; Pittsburgh 2 (1), Pointment 3 (5), Barry (2); Rethells (12), Raymond (5), Wenzlik (6)							
					Buffalo 1, Detroit 2; Pittsburgh 2 (1), Vancouver 2 (5), Holmstrom 1; McCourt (2), Huber (4), Lohmann (8)							
					Pittsburgh 3, Vancouver 1; L. Cloutier (1), Bernier (7), Leach (8); Sedlitzner (10)							
					NY Rangers 4, Whittleson 6 (Kathar 3), Nyberg 1							

REFERENCE						Pittsburgh		10	8	24	82	80	
Division						Hartford		8	8	27	79	76	
						Detroit		7	10	79	74	74	
						Atlanta Division							
						W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
1						Buffalo	16	6	4	56	64	44	
2						Boston	15	6	3	50	89	64	
3						Minnesota	10	6	7	29	89	84	
4						St. Louis	10	6	7	29	80	80	
5						Quebec	8	12	4	26	75	70	
						Sander's Rancilla							
						Colorado 5, Boston 3; Pittsburgh 2 (1); Portland 3 (5); Barry (2); Rethells (12); Richmond (5); Wamsick (6)							
						St. Louis 1, Detroit 2; Montreal 2 (1); Vancouver 2 (5); Holmstrom 1; McCourt (2); Huber (4); Lotzmann (8)							
						St. Louis 3, Vancouver 1; L. Cloutier (11); Bernier (7); Leach (8); Sedzimir (10)							
W						L	T	Pts	GF	GA			
						NY Rangers 4, Whittleson 6 (Kathar 3); Nystrom 1							

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